OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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Name and title under portrait should read

Major JOHN P. PENNY,

Inspector Second Brigade, N. G. P.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES

[In the following the word "State" is used in its general sense, and includes Territories and District of Columbia.]

THE term "Militia" appears in the official designation of but three States, viz.: Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, and New Mexico Militia.

The term "State Guard" is used by Arkansas, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Thirty-six use the term "National Guard," some placing it before and others after the name of the State. The terms used by the three remaining States are, Louisiana State National Guard, South Carolina State Volunteer Troops, and Texas Volunteer Guard.

The total authorized strength is 191,302, which is 79,220 more than the organized strength. It is least (500) in Oklahoma, and greatest (15,200) in Arkansas. In the States of Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, and Tennessee there is no prescribed limitation, and in footing up the above total their authorized strength has been considered the same as their organized strength.

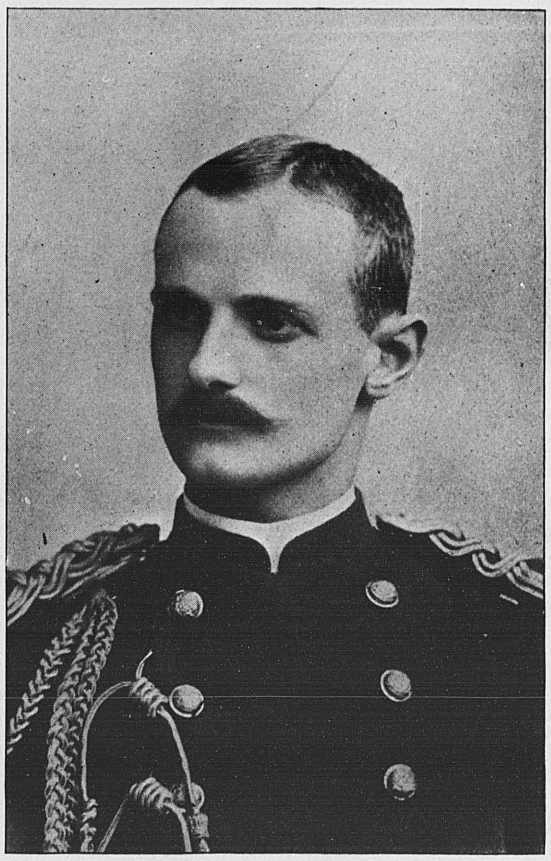
The organized strength is 112,082. It is least (400) in Nevada, and greatest (13,242) in New York, the average being nearly 2,200. Vermont is the only State that reports the organized strength the same as that authorized by law. In Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Texas and Wisconsin the organized strength is kept up to within about 80 per cent. or more of the authorized strength. Alaska and Indian Territory have no organized militia.

Twenty-nine States hold encampments, with a percentage of attendance of the entire force varying from 14 per cent. in Idaho to 98 per cent. in Pennsylvania.

Returns show a total of 10,037,576 men in the United States liable to military duty. This number must be considered as only approximate, as the numbers in many of the States are only estimated.

California, Kansas, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Texas have division organizations, while twenty-eight States report brigade organizations. In Florida and Wisconsin, a brigade organization is authorized though not organized. Georgia, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota report a regimental organization. Most of the States endeavor to follow the organization prescribed for the regular army.

According to the reports there is a total of 59 general officers of the line—7 major generals and 52 brigadier generals. California, Kansas and Pennsylvania have each 1 major general and 3 brigadier generals; New Jersey and Texas, 1 major general and 2 brigadier generals; Louisiana, 1 major general and 1 brigadier general; Mississippi, 1 major general; Illinois, New York, and South Carolina, 4 brigadier generals each; Iowa and Massachusetts, 2 brigadier generals each, and Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia, 1 each. The remaining eighteen States have no general officers. There is no fixed rule as to appointments. In most of the States they are simply appointed by the Governor. In some they are appointed after an election held by the field officers of the regiment, while in others they are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.



MAJOR JOHN PENNEY, 4TH REGIMENT N. G. P.

Company officers are elected in all States except Washington. In In Wisconsin the election covers only the officers' original commission as second lieutenant, vacancies in other grades being filled by promotion from the next lower grade. In Illinois the election covers the term of three years, in New Hampshire five years. An examination is required either before or after the successful candidate has received his first commission in all the States except Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Arizona and New Mexico.

The requirement is "complied with to some extent" in Wyoming, and in North Carolina "if practicable."

In Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York the adjutant general has the rank of major general; in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming he has the rank of brigadier general; in other States he is a colonel, and in the District of Columbia a lieutenant colonel. In Arkansas the Governor's private secretary is *ex officio* adjutant general of the State forces; in most of the States he is practically at the head of the State troops, and and frequently performs the duties of chiefs of other staff departments.

There is a regular organized hospital or ambulance corps in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio. Oregon, Pennsylvania Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Utah. Alabama, California, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, and Texas have no regular organization, though instruction in these duties is given in the regiments or in some of the companies. The remaining States report "none." The instructions are in strict compliance with the Manual of Drill for the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army.

Signal corps are reported as organized in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisianna, Massachusetts, Minnesota Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah. Instruction in signaling by flag, torch, or heliograph is given in Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, though no regular organization has as yet been effected. Bicycles are used in Connecticut, Louisiana, Ohio, Rhode Island and Utah. Homing pigeons have been experimented with in Ohio and District of Columbia. In all cases the signal corps are reported to be in a good order or excellent state of efficiency. In most of States where a corps exists applicants for enlistment must show that they have been practical telegraphers, or civil, mechanical or electrical engineers, or that in their education they have received instruction in one or more of these branches.

There are now thirty-five Army officers regularly assigned for duty at State headquarters, two of whom also perform duty at colleges, and one, in addition to his company duties, renders service to the Militia of the State (Idaho) wherein he is stationed. In addition to these, thirty-one officers

have, at the request of Governors, been detailed during the past year on temporary duty at State encampments. The duties of officers vary greatly in the different States, being largely confined, however, to instruction and inspection.

Twenty-one States (California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming), have military or advisory boards whose general duties consist in auditing accounts connected with the Militia, and to act on matters connected with the organization, discipline, and equipment of the Militia, and to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the same.

Owing to the conditions under which the State appropriations are made, it is difficult to get at the exact amount, but the aggregate is about $2,766,869.46, the average being about $56,000. It appears that the total derived from private sources, particularly for the support of the Militia during encampments, is very large.

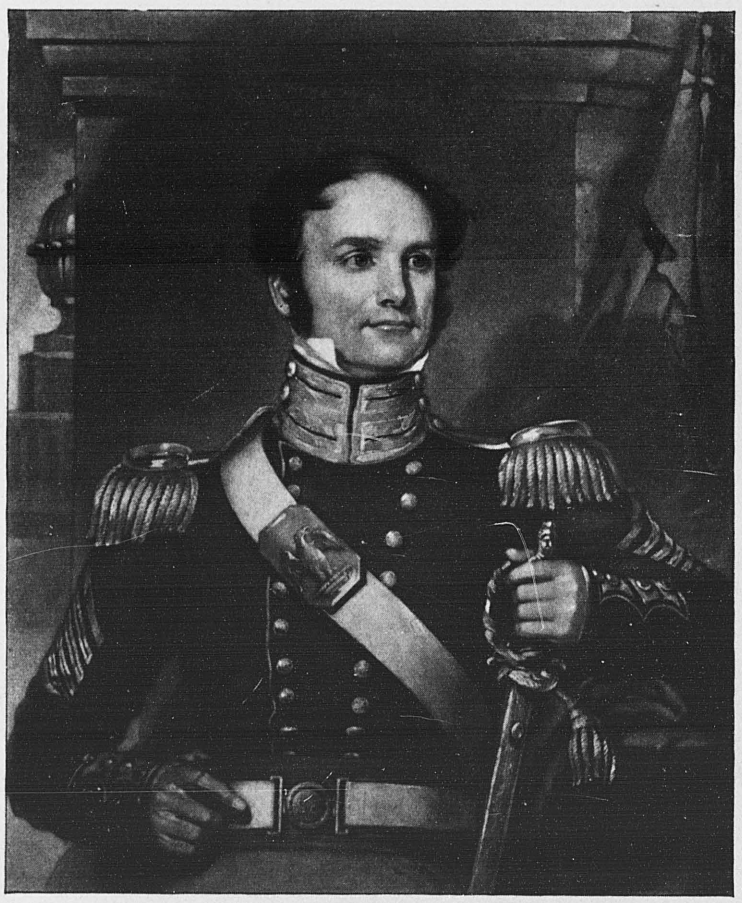
The largest regular annual State appropriation ($448,000) is made by New York. (This is $48,000 more than the total Federal appropriation to all the States.) Pennsylvania comes next with $350,000. Amounts which are merely nominal are appropriated by Arizona, Idaho, and South Dakota. Arkansas. Nevada and Oklahoma make no State appropriations whatever. The allotment of the annual appropriation ($400,000) for arming and equipping the Militia is divided among the States according to the representation to which each is entitled in Congress, and to the Territories and the District of Columbia in such proportion as the President may direct.

In about two-thirds of the States the Infantry and Cavalry are armed with the Springfield rifle and carbine, caliber .45, of various patterns, from the model of 1873 to the latest. In the remaining third the armament consists of an assortment of Springfield rifles and carbines, calibers .45 and .50; Peabody rifles, caliber .45; Sharp's carbines, Spencer carbines, and Marlin rifles, caliber .38; Remington rifles and carbines, caliber .50; Spencer repeating shotguns; Sharp's rifles and Whitney rifles. In New York the cavalry and infantry are armed with Remington rifles and carbines, caliber .50; in Connecticut, partly with Peabody and partly with Springfield rifles. The condition of rifles and carbines is far from good, and in about one-half of the States ranges from wretched up to fair. Quite a large number are unserviceable from lack of minor parts, but their rusty condition is the fault most frequently commented upon.

The Artillery of a number of States are provided with Gatling guns and 3.2-inch breech loading rifles, but a large proportion of the artillery armament consists of 12-pounder Napoleons, 3-inch muzzle-loading rifles, Parrott rifles, and other obsolete ordnance. The condition of the artillery is worse, if anything, than that of the infantry.

The undress uniform in all of the States is that of the regular Army, except that a State button, and, in many instances, the facings are slightly different. In Rhode Island and Virginia the enlisted men have stripes on their trousers. A few organizations, mainly those purchasing their own uniforms, have dress uniforms differing from those supplied to the regular Army. Pennsylvania issues uniform shoes, which add much to the efficiency of the troops.

Most of the field and staff officers in all of the States and the troops in Illinois own their mounts.



COLONEL JAMES PAGE, STATE FENCIBLES
(PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE '30'S)

For artillery purposes, horses, almost without exception, are hired. In Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Oklahoma, the horses are hired; in the remaining States they are partly owned and partly hired.

There is in the hands of the Militia an amount of tentage as follows: 10,342 common tents, with poles complete; 1,428 conical wall tents, with poles complete; 622 hospital tents, with poles complete; 2,644 shelter tents (halves); and 9,704 wall tents, with poles complete. The lack of shelter tents is particularly noticeable. The tentage is reported to be ample for the entire Guard in Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and District of Columbia. Arizona and Oklahoma have no tents whatever. Washington has no tents of regular Army pattern, but reports a number of miscellaneous tents sufficient for camping purposes.

Complete mess outfits are kept on hand in Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia. The Buzzacott oven, used in the regular Army, is being rapidly introduced. Indiana has 60 Buzzacot ovens Missouri has 59, and twelve companies in Iowa have a complete Buzzacott outfit. Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Oklahoma report no mess outfit owned by the State.

Property accountability seems to be strictly enforced in about three-fourths of the States, and in about the same number bonds, averaging for each company commander about $1000 are required. In most of the States regular returns are required—in some quarterly, in others every six months, and in others still, annually. In some States no returns are required, but property is verified at inspections.

Returns of property issued by the General Government to the several States are necessarily very carefully made, but it appears to be very difficult to get at the exact amount on hand of military supplies belonging originally to the States, some of these supplies having been on hand since the war.

Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Oklahoma have no prescribed ration. The regular Army ration is used as a basis in the remaining States. The prescribed ration is usually generously supplemented, in all cases the men being well fed. For regular encampments the States frequently allow a certain sum per day per man (as much as 75 cents in Louisiana), on which allowance the companies either subsist themselves, generally hiring civilian cooks, or it is done by caterers under contract.

In as many as fourteen States supplies are purchased by the adjutant general, or on his authority. In as many as fifteen States, at least, purchases are made by the quartermaster general. In New York supplies are purchased by the chief of ordnance; in Kansas and Oregon by a military board; in Louisiana by the Governor and major general of first division; in Montana and Nebraska, either by the adjutant general or by the quartermaster general, under order from the commander in chief; in North Dakota "by chief of supplies;" and in Washington by a purchasing board, consisting of the commander in chief, brigadier general, and quartermaster general. Many of the States purchase in open market; others under the contract system.

Weekly drills by infantry at home stations are held in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Wyoming and District of Columbia. In Alabama the military law of the State requires at least one drill per month at home stations in order to secure the quarterly allowance. Field exercises are held in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In Illinois they are found of an unusually ambitious character, and approach more nearly to the peace maneuvers of other countries than any before attempted either by National Guard or by regular troops.

The lamentable ignorance of the simplest field duties often displayed by both officers and men during previous encampments has led the officers of many of the State troops to devote a good deal of time during the winter months preceding the last summer encampments to theoretical instruction as a preparation for the practical field work to follow. This increased interest has borne fruit, as shown by the special reports from officials detailed to attend these camps.

Thirty-one States are reported as having a prescribed course of instruction. Kansas appropriated $1000 for the instruction of officers. Lyceums, similar to those established in the regular Army, were held in Pennsylvania and Utah.

It is lamented that the War Department editions of publications containing information that is valuable to national guardsmen are so limited as oftentimes to prevent even the State adjutant general's office being supplied with single copies.

According to the reports, guard duty is, with but few exceptions, performed very unsatisfactorily. Previous to encampments very little attention seems to be paid, theoretically, to this, the most important of a soldier's duties, and the term of encampment is so short that the men rarely have each more than one tour of duty a year. It was noticeable that some companies in Florida went into barracks for a week at a time in order to get practice in this duty.

Outpost duty is given in Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

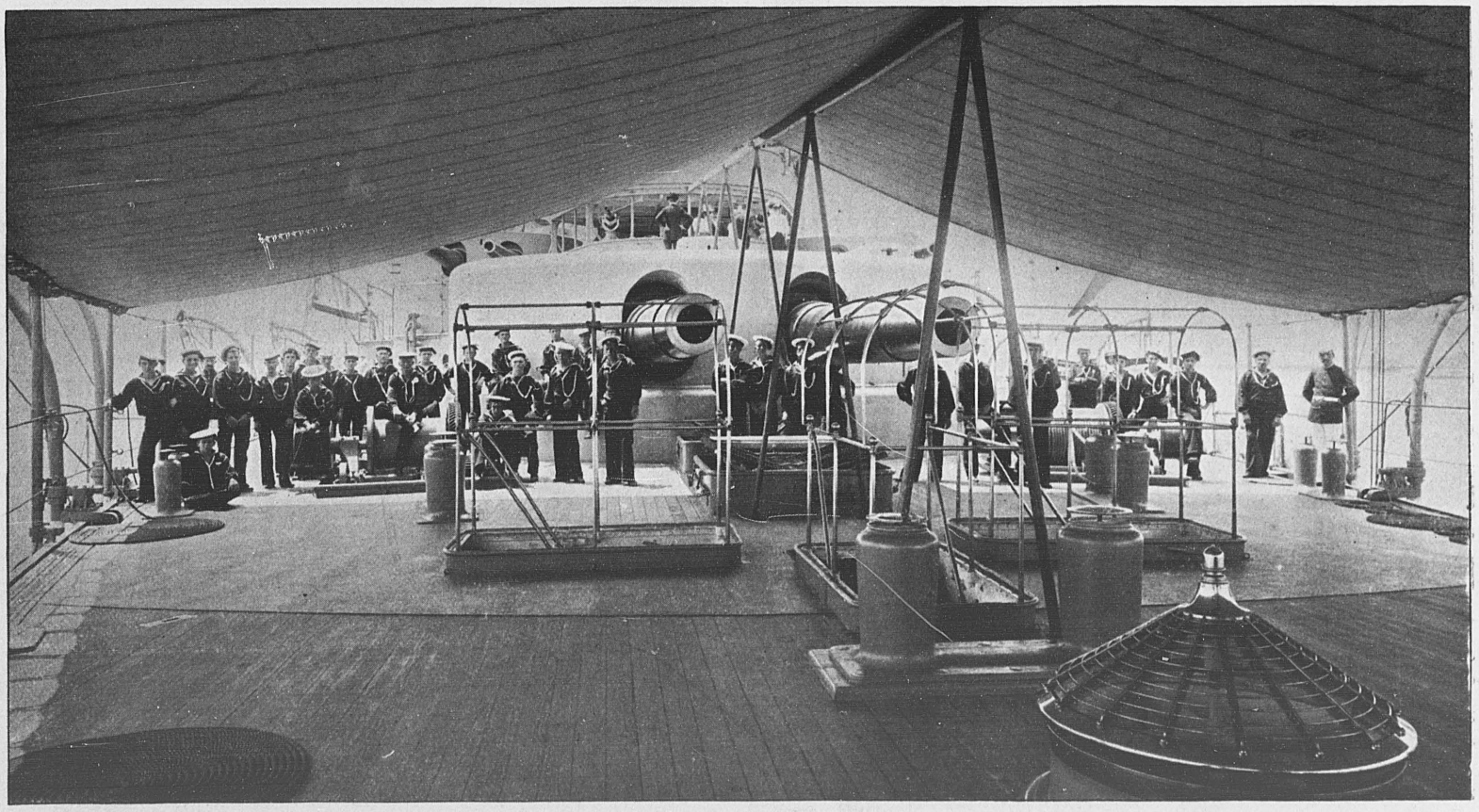
Target practice is held in thirty-three States. Unusual interest is displayed by the troops of Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and District of Columbia.

At Sea Girt the team from District of Columbia succeeded in holding the Hilton trophy, won the previous year, and the representatives from the Georgia Volunteers won thirteen of the eighteen matches they entered. An Illinois general order states that "if any company in the infantry or cavalry arm of the service fails to qualify as marksmen 95 per cent. of its entire membership, unless satisfactory reasons are shown for such failure, it shall be considered so lacking in efficiency as to warrant its disbandment."

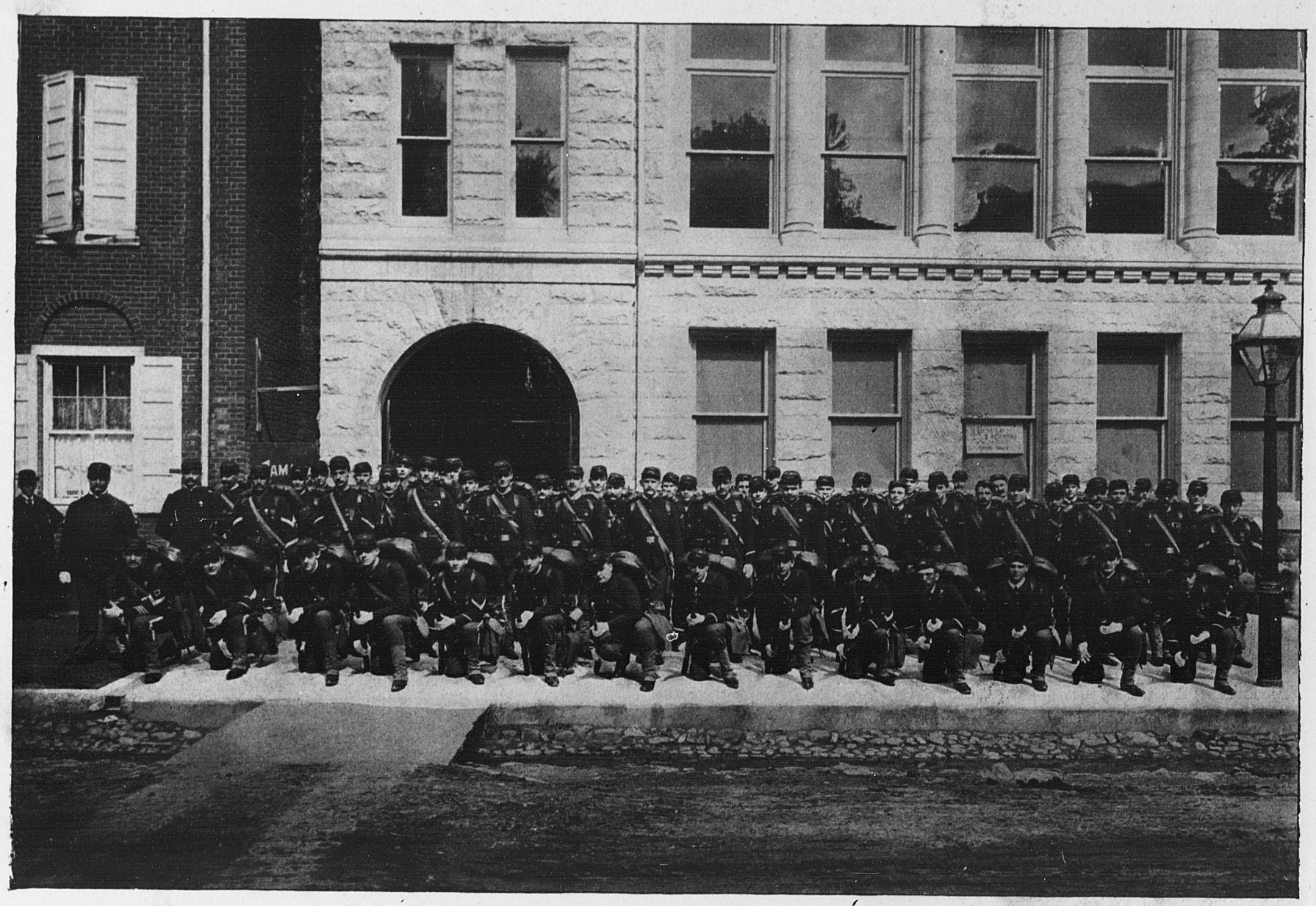
Several of the States use the system prepared by Col. J. H. Rice, National Guard of Illinois, but most of them have adopted Blunt's system and modified it to suit the conditions of the Militia.

Sixteen States report no target practice whatever, owing mainly to the cost of ammunition and the difficulty of securing suitable ranges.

Although many of the States permit the existence of independent commands, an examination of the several reports shows that the tendency is more and more to discourage their support or organization, particularly in the near vicinity to home stations of the Guard, for the reason that they absorb material that otherwise might find its way into the ranks of the regular organizations, and besides not being subject to the uniform administration and discipline of the regular State forces, they can not be counted on in an emergency.



NAVAL RESERVES ON A CRUISE ABOARD THE U. S. S. MAINE



COMPANY A 4TH REGIMENT
(READING ARTILLERISTS)

READING ARTILLERISTS.

CAPTAIN Willits and his noble Company of State defenders have a record to be proud of. The Company was originally organized March 23, 1794, and many of its soldiers served in the Revolution. They acted as part escort to President Washington, when he visited Reading on October 1, 1794, on his way to Carlisle, Pa They also took an active part in the "Fries" Insurrection of 1679. Their next service was in the war of 1812.

On October 20, 1814, they encamped at Camp Dupont, near Wilmington, Del., and became a part of the "Light Brigade" in the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, which was under the command of General Cadwalader.

From Camp Dupont they marched to Baltimore, Md., and were assigned as a Battery of Artillery, with four brass six-pounders. It was then that the name of "Reading Artillerists" was adopted.

In 1824 they took part in the great military procession in honor of General Lafayette, who was visiting Philadelphia.

July 1844 found the Reading Artillerists in the Philadelphia Riots, constituting part of the Battalion to which the "Washington Greys" and "National Greys" were attached. Two years later, with 94 officers and men, they were mustered into the U. S. Service for the Mexican War, and served with great distinction.

First Lieutenant Richards McMichael, in crossing from the Garita to the breastworks near the citadel, acted with great coolness, especially when exposed to grape and cannister, urging his Company to follow. Twenty-six of the brave fellows died in Mexico, thirteen were discharged for sickness, and forty-nine returned on July 2, 1848. In this strife they took part in all the principle engagements.

When President Lincoln made his first call for troops, the Company immediately tendered their service, and were accepted and sworn into the service for three months on April 20, as Company G, in the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A singular coincidence might be related in this writing. In nearly all of the assignments they were attached to the First Regiment. In the Philadelphia Riots they were associated with Company G, of the present First Regiment, then the "Washington Greys." They continued until the close of the war and showed great bravery.

Owing to great losses sustained in the Civil war the Company was not re-organized until 1881; since then, however, they have assisted in quelling all unlawful uprisings.

A grand record for Company A, of the Fourth.

THREE-BATTALION FORMATION.

As viewed by Colonel Sumner in his report to the War Department.

THE advantage of a three-battalion organization for infantry is probably as well understood and appreciated in the Pennsylvania National Guard as in the regular service, and the difficulties in the way are perhaps similar; it means either a reduction of organizations with personal hardships, or an increase in the force. The National Guard of Pennsylvania is a body of well-disciplined and efficient soldiers; active service will of course, rub off some awkwardness and peculiarities that must always exist in men unaccustomed to daily military life, but in all essential matters they are prepared for any call made on them. The general tone and feeling is noticeably high, and the manly respect for rank and position shows a proper appreciation for obligations voluntarily assumed. The gradual promotion and the careful supervision over all appointments is perhaps the greatest factor in making this Guard proficient, and, with such a system, it may be safely stated that the Guard is strongest as a unit under its own officers and when commanded by the generals they have learned to respect and obey.

For ability to mobilize and concentrate with rapidity and ease when unexpectedly called out for active service, it is conceded that the National Guard of this State exceeds that of any other. Its record in this respect is well known and does not need repetition; regular troops might well be proud of it. In making camp, living, sleeping, and cooking in camp the Guard illustrates the alert, sympathetic intelligence of the American character in the assimilation of instruction and experience. In close-order drills, parade, and ceremonies it is truly remarkable how carefully and well the various duties are performed, considering how few and short are the opportunities for practical exercises. The fact attests the genuine interest, I may say enthusiasm, of all members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in attention to their military studies and duties. The force of enthusiasm, acting upon intelligence, alone can account for the signal efficiency of this splendid body of patriotic volunteers. Practically every member of the Guard is a worker at some trade, business, or profession, and can spare little time to receive or impart military instruction. Deducting 8 hours a day for sleep, a week's encampment gives for practical work and experience 112 hours at 16 hours a day; 12 hours of each 16 are occupied in incessant and hard duty. About 52 hours, at an average of 1 hour a week, are devoted to drills at home in armories, which, although indispensably useful, are in many ways unsatisfactorily placed for getting at the spirit and meaning of drill. Perhaps 52 hours more are used in occassional parades and ceremonies. These figures give a total of 216 hours yearly, in which practical instruction is given, a meager allowance certainly, but results prove that these hours are not wasted. Company, troop and battery commanders and their officers are ardent and unceasing in efforts to improve the organizations for which they are responsible. This is their natural inclination, but if failure occurs from any cause, and such organizations fall below a good standard, the State law requires that these shall be disbanded. This law is enforced, and whenever this course is made necessary, as happens occasionally, though such cases are very rare, the matter is one of sufficient public notoriety and comment as to have a good effect in the discipline of the whole Guard. But the line of the Guard is not entitled to all the praise for developing a strong and efficient active militia in this State; a very considerable share is due to a competent, responsible, and energetic corps of general, field and staff officers. Many of these served in the late war and are veteran soldiers, who thoroughly understand from that long and serious experience the importance of discipline and correct methods of administration and supply. These are the exemplars and instructors of their juniors in practical matters of military life and custom. Many of these things are recondite in their nature and their meaning is made clear only by official intercourse with men practiced in war. One of the happy effects of this intercourse has been to keep martinetism out of the Guard and unfeigned, honest discipline in it. However, it can not be gainsaid by any one who has fairly observed the Guard in its encampments that sufficient skill has been attained in close-order formations and evolutions to make it incumbent on it, as a whole, to take an important step in advance in its course of instruction. The study and practice of close-order dispositions are absolutely necessary to the preservation of the coherence and discipline of organized units, to economy of space and time on the march, in maneuvering masses beyond the range of hostile attack, or in the first stages of preparation for taking position either for attack or defense. But it is possible that this branch of instruction may be given more than its share of attention. Hereafter formations for attack should receive more attention than close-order drill. Outposts, advance, and rear guards are all fighting formations and should be studied and practiced as a matter of requirement, and tests of proficiency made at the inspection drills. Where regiments and brigades are to be the units practiced in the development of successive echelons of attack or defense, and of other fighting formations, cavalry and artillery should be part of the force, and the correct employment of all three arms considered in the problems presented by the ground and the assumed or outlined enemy. Everything touching the service of security and information of an army on the march or in bivouac should be attempted. The Guard ought not to wait until called into a theater of actual war to learn amid the dangers of a march in a hostile country how to protect itself night and day, or, upon contact with a trained military enemy, how to meet him successfully in battle. With suitable ground available, and accessible for camp, these lessons could be taught with success, and ample time should be allowed for them. The close-order drill should not be so much reiterated as to risk loss of interest. Energetic and ambitious students of all grades in the Guard would seize upon the principles and details of these fighting formations with avidity, and the whole subject could not fail to broaden and and deepen the whole field of military inquiry to the great advantage of the Guard. Finally, it may be said, that the superior condition of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is primarily due to the people of the State, who take a deep interest in its success, and prove that they do so by making liberal appropriations for its maintenance and by making wise laws for its discipline. In regard to these laws it may be said that one in particular has had a strongly beneficial influence. The organization of the Guard should conform generally to the provisions of the laws of the United States, the systems of discipline and exercise should conform as nearly as may be to those of the U. S. Army. This insures the study and use of the U. S. Army Regulations, manuals of drill, target practice, etc., in the performance of all duties whether of administration or exercise; copies of these text-books are furnished to all organizations. The exceptions provided by State law to the force of these authorities are few and unimportant and only such as are necessary, owing to the special conditions of service in the Guard. This high appreciation of its character and service on the part of the people of the State dignifies the Guard as one of their most important institutions and has excited the emulative interest of its whole corps of officers from the highest rank to the junior second lieutenent, and of the rank and file from the senior noncommissioned officer to the latest recruit.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL WILLITS
COMPANY A, FOURTH REGIMENT

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Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldier's should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

THERE is nothing so universally beneficial to any people as habits of discipline and obedience to properly constituted authority. The people of this country are too apt to go to the extreme of disregard for law and police regulations, and many classes of them are such as require the strong hand of restraint upon them.

Those lawless classes, whose avowed desire is to undermine and destroy all law, to take it into their own unskilled and unmerciless hands, must be controlled in some way. In all the history of the world there has been no page as dark as the French Revolution, when all law and order were over thrown and the streets ran with the blood of the best men of France. In this country the lawless classes are growing more impudent and hardened, because not fully restrained and crushed. It will fall to the National Guard to restrain and subdue them. The Guard should, therefore, receive more moral support and sympathy of the people at large than any other class of our citizens. It is often because of the negligence and carelessness of the people that the service becomes irksome.

MR. John S. Muckle has just been sworn in as the new commander of the First Naval Battalion. This selection promises well. He is a prominent yachtsman and accompanied the Battalion on the cruise last summer. His steam launch "Coral" added much to the utility and pleasure of that cruise. Mr. Muckle is a prominent engineer and well regarded in the social circles of Philadelphia. This selection is understood to be thoroughly satisfactory to the adjutant general, and welcome to both officers and men in the command.

A number of changes are expected. Dr. Stout has been appointed surgeon, M. Steinmetz remains as paymaster, and Mr. Rhoads will continue as code and signal officer. Requisition has been made for two 1-pound guns and one 3-inch gun of the type approved by the Navy Department.

The officers of the battalion are actively preparing information regarding an auxiliary fleet. This information was requested some time ago. This has involved considerable work. This work will lead to a more accurate enrollment of steam yachts. The yacht club can be of much assistance in the matter.

The signal corps of the battalion is actively drilling and the editor has been informed that the corps would be glad to co-operate with similar bodies.

MAJOR William S. Millar, inspector of the Third Brigade, is very much pleased with the inspections, and reports that he finds a great improvement in all the companies. Quite a unique idea of the Major's is to wear a timepiece, fastened in a wristband of leather in order to judge the cadence of the Company inspected at a glance.

THE Military and Bicycle Tournament for the endowment of beds in the Samaritan Hospital for the care and use of the National Guard of Philadelphia, will take place at the Winter Circus Building, Broad and Cherry Sts., May 18th and 19th, under the direction of OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY.

A committee of prominent gentlemen have volunteered their services and everything will be done to make the affair a grand success.

Tickets will be sold at all the music stores and news stands, assisted by a Ladies' Committee.

Price of season tickets, $1.00, single admission 50 cents. We shall be glad to have the opinion of any person interested.

WITH the Second Troop at Philadelphia and the Fifth at Ashland we would have a fine squadron of Cavalry.

THE new collar device will soon be ordered to conform with the regulation headgear. The arm of service crossed with N. G. P. would be a good one; or Pa. where the present Keystone is.

GOOD progress was reported by the general committee on the big Armory in Pittsburgh, to be used by the National Guard of the city.

When finished it will compare favorably with the New York structure. It is a long felt want in this section of the State, as the present quarters are miserable and for defensive purposes no good whatever.

The many business concerns have been very generous in contributing towards the project, and our Smoky City soldiers will at last have a suitable Fortress.

Scranton should make a like move; our gallant Thirteenth is deserving of a good home.

THE map on page 14 shows the progressive city of Reading. The many representative citizens are quite anxious to have the annual encampment of the Division or a Brigade located here this summer, and feel that Berks County has a just claim for the same. Carsonia Park, the best located site, is about two miles from the city proper, and affords every facility for a first-class Camp; with several adjoining fields on the west, it would be sufficiently large to maneuver the Division. The water facilities are exceptionally good. In the opinion of many it is an ideal spot.

It would be a fitting compliment to the Sesqui-Centennial of the city, which celebration takes place June 5th to 12th inclusive. It does not necessarily follow that the encampment should be at this time, as July would be more preferable to all concerned.

COLONEL PAGE, whose portrait appears on page 4, of this number, entered the Fencibles at Camp Du Pont, 1813, and continued in active service until 1871. After printing page 4, we find that the photograph was taken in 1830.

CAREFULLY note that OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY has come to stay, and observe its steadily increasing beauty and the value of the matter it contains. Every guardsman who has the welfare of the N. G. P. at heart, will study its contents, thereby becoming more proficient himself and thus aid the National Guard of Pennsylvania to become the best military organization in the world. Now is the time to send in your subscriptions.

THROUGH the courtesy of Wm. H. Dechant, C. E. Engineer and Surveyor of Reading Pa., we are indebted for the original drawing of the map of the city of Reading shown elsewhere in this number. The complete detail of the map will readily be seen. Mr. Dechant and his corps are experts in this line of work.

OFFICERS and members of the N. G. P. are respectfully invited to send all items of interest, likewise any information they may have for publication which may lead to the good of the Guard.

PLEASE note: All communications for OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY should be addressed to Charles J. Hendler, 1103 Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SINCE the election of Captain Warburton, of Battery A, rapid strides toward perfection have been made, and it is but a question of only a short time when the Battery will be a rival of the City Troop for honors, as the following new enlistments will show:

Edgar M. Church, an ex-captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team; the Wheeler boys, famous as Princeton pigskin heroes; James Colfelt, the phenomenal runner of Princeton, who astonished the sporting world by beating Wefers; George T. Newhall, the golfer; Albert Kelly, an assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia; William Morice, Pennsylvania's popular half-back, and Frank W. Ralston, the cricketer.

The members of the battery are soon to form a city organization, and when that is done they will adopt a dress uniform. The most stunning thing in all the British army is likely to be the one selected. The battery has selected Mr. Ernest H. Crowhurst as riding master. Mr. Crowhurst was for three years riding master of the troop, concluding there in 1891. He was a cavalryman in the British army, having been in South Africa during the Boer uprising, 1878-1882, and also served in Egypt in 1883, having been before Tel-el-kebir at the time of the famous siege. Such a bevy of notables is sure to elevate any organization be it military or otherwise.

QUITE a stir in military circles has been caused by the recent orders issued by Captain Washington Irving, the acting commander of the Naval Reserves of New Jersey, to the Division commanders to be prepared to respond to immediate call in case of war with Spain.

The name of every member must be furnished at headquarters with information as to how they can be reached by telephone or telegraph at any hour of the day or night.

There are two battalions of three divisions each. The Battalion of the West, whose three divisions are located in Camden, Haddonfield and Trenton. They use the Monitor Ajax, at Camden, for drill purposes.

THE men of the First Brigade are fast adopting the new metal polish—Brilliant. It speaks for itself as less labor is required. The effect is both *Brilliant* and durable. Unlike any other cleanser or polisher does not stain nor soil the hands or clothing.

THE handsome new Armory of the Fourth Maryland Infantry will be dedicated on April 20th, 1898, which date has been officially set by Colonel Willard Howard.

Many of Philadelphia's soldiers are going to Baltimore to take part in what will be one of the grandest military events of the year; among whom will be Company H, Third Regiment, Captain Charles J. Hendler, the State Fencibles, several First Brigade officers and a citizens committee.

The Artillery Company of Boston, the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, Battery of Camden, N. J., the Twenty-second Regiment of New York will also attend.

WITH the new Hotchkiss guns which are to take place of the present muzzle-loading cannon, Commander Muckle of the Naval Reserves will put five complete cannon crews into service. There will be twenty men to each crew.

A GENERAL reception and dress parade will be given by the third Regiment at its Armory, on the evening of March 25th, at which the marksmanship bars and medals will be publicly awarded.

IN regard to the important question whether the President could designate certain organizations or whether his power would be confined to naming the number of troops required. Under the act of February 28, 1795, the President could designate the organizations desired. Only in those States where there is no militia organization would the President's call be addressed necessarily to the Governor for a certain number of men, although this is regarded as the better practice under ordinary circumstances.

It will be seen that in an emergency the President could call directly upon the National Guard of Pennsylvania. If he did not do so, and called upon the Governor for a certain number of troops, the Governor himself would probably respond by calling out the State Guard for United States service. But, as experience shows, it would never be safe to send the entire State Guard where it would be out of reach for the suppression of State riots; the call, either from Governor or President, perhaps would be for only the greater portion of the State Guard.

Personal Mention

ALONZO GARTLEY, a graduate of the Naval Academy will become Lieutenant Commander of the Second Division and Roland Taylor will become Paymaster's Clerk of the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN ROBERT A. CAVIN, Company A, Third Regiment has been elected for Senior Major of this Regiment. Captain Cavin has served as an efficient Company Commander for the past four years and will be generally acceptable to the regiment as senior major.

MAJOR WM. C. PRICE, JR., has been elected for Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieutenant Benjamin A. Tilghman, Jr., for Junior Major of the Third Regiment.

CAPTAIN and MRS. J. W. BENET entertained a company of friends at a dinner at the Eagle, in South Bethlehem, recently. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davenport, Captain and Mrs. Ira McNutt, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. J. Porter, Mrs. Lieut. Meigs and guests, Mrs. Woods, Lieut. J. P. Welrich and Dr. H. M. Ulman.

JACOB S. BUIST, of Philadelphia, a member of the crack Sixth Regiment of New Jersey, has been calling on friends in Allentown lately.

CAPTAIN CHAS. A. MAGINNIS, Company F, Third Regiment, has been requested by about two-thirds of his company to stand for reelection.

Opposition to the reelection of CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. SCOTT appears to have been withdrawn and harmony once more reigns in B Company of the State Fencibles.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL D. CLYDE, Company C, Sixth Regiment, has been granted leave of absence from March 2, to March 27, next.

THE ELECTION in Company D, Third Regiment, has had the following results: Theodore R. Lamont, Captain; James Hamilton, Jr., First Lieutenant; W. H. Davis, Second Lieutenant. This is a step in advance for each of the above named officers.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, DELAWARE

THE illustration here shown is of the Armory located in Wilmington, occupied by Companies A, C, F and K. It was originally built for Troop B, now Company K. The Armory, whilst not very large, is adequate to house the Battalion. The department quarters are also located in the building and everything pertaining to a military home is complete. The State owns the building; the appropriation for the eight companies, comprising the regiment is three thousand dollars per year divided equally. Each company uses its three hundred dollars to pay costs of maintaining armory, and the National appropriation, $2587.00, is expended for ordnance, clothing and equipments, and the Deleware boys have every reason to be congratulated on the progress they are making in the National Guard.

DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY COURTESY.

MILITARY discipline in its general application contemplates a rigid observance of the system of subordination upon which all military organization is based, together with an implicit obedience of the laws and regulations established for the government of the military service. In relation to individuals, it is that quality which causes the subordinate to yield unquestioning obedience to the will of his superiors, even to the unhesitating sacrifice of his life.

Discipline relies also upon the absolute confidence of the soldier in the ability and determination of his comrades to adequately perform the duties required of them; it cannot be obtained without good organization and thorough and continued instruction.

Discipline is the essential factor in preserving the zeal, spirit and loyalty of troops under the depressing influence of defeat, as well as in restraining the excesses, and preventing the demoralization which frequently results from victory. When it is combined with the true soldier's spirit—which in the performance of duty knows no labor too arduous to be cheerfully undertaken, and no peril too great to be courageously faced—the highest *morale* of which troops are capable has been reached.

The theory of military organization is based upon the establishment of a system of individual responsibility and subordination. This system is so extended that when any two soldiers in the same line of subordination serve together, one is individually responsible for the command and the other subject to his orders. The mainspring of all true discipline is therefore found in the respect of the subordinate for the superior. This respect can only be acquired and retained by the superior so perfecting himself in his duties that his immediate subordinates will regard him as their proper model in regard to all soldierly qualities; while the superior, on his part, must scrupulously respect the rights and dignities of his inferiors.

Whatever is necessary for the maintenance of military discipline falls within the scope of military authority.

Military authority should be exercised with firmness, kindness and *exact justice*. Experience has shown that a strict and impartial administration of disciplinary measures, combined with a friendly interest on the part of the commanding officer in the welfare of his subordinates, always conduces to the best results. Superiors are expressly forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language.

The proper recognition of merit in subordinates by their superiors, is a valuable factor in promoting the interest of soldiers in their profession, and in creating a healthful spirit of emulation—at least among the intelligent and ambitious. It also helps to establish an *esprit de corps* and often obviates the necessity of punishments.

All punishment must strictly conform to law and should follow the offence as promptly as circumstances will permit. "In repressing irregularities, action should be taken against the offenders directly; restrictive measures should never be applied to a whole command because of the derelictions of a few, unless it is certain that the whole command is involved directly or indirectly." *No strictly military duty should be used as a punishment.*

In the system of military subordination, the oath administered to each officer and soldier requires strict obedience to the legal orders of all superiors. "This requirement is absolute. Under no circumstances can disobedience of orders be justified uniess the orders are illegal, *and the subordinate who questions the legality of an order does so at his own peril.*"

Orders should not be manifestly against law and reason, but whether an order is lawful often depends upon circumstances with which the superior is acquainted, but of which the subordinate is ignorant. Prompt and unhesitating obedience to orders is so necessary to the existence of the military system that disobedience can only be contemplated in extreme cases when the illegality of the order is grossly apparent.

No deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure toward others in the military service, are permissible; and all publications relative to transactions between military men, either of official or personal nature are prohibited. Moreover all officers and enlisted men are forbidden to publish any official letter or report without proper authority, or to allow any copy of such document to pass into the hands of any person not officially authorized to receive the same.

Courtesy among military men is indispensible to discipline; it should not be confined to official intercourse only, but should be extended upon all occasions.

In the forms and observances of military courtesy the spirit of subordination upon which the entire military system is founded, find expression, and the strict exercise of their requirements continually serves to remind military men of the fundamental principles of discipline.

All officers should salute on meeting and in making or receiving official reports. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first, but when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation, to the representative of a common superior (as for example to the adjutant, officer of the day, etc.), the officer making the report, whatever his rank, should salute first; the officer to whom the report is made should acknowledge by saluting, that he has received and understood the report.

When under arms the salute is made with the sword or saber, if drawn; otherwise with the hand. A mounted officer dismounts before addressing a superior not mounted.

On all official occasions officers, when in doors and under arms, do not uncover, but salute with the sword, if drawn; otherwise with the hand. If not under arms, they uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute except when making or receiving reports.

Officers should at all times acknowledge the courtesies of enlisted men by returning salutes given in the manner prescribed in drill regulations. In saluting the left hand is only used by officers when the right hand is engaged. Officers and enlisted men when saluting, look toward the person saluted. When several officers in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it.

Every officer and enlisted man not in ranks, when passing an uncased national or regimental color or standard, should salute it; with no arms in hand, the salute should be made by uncovering.

When an enlisted man without arms passes an officer, he salutes with the hand farthest from the officer, giving the salute six paces before passing the officer and holding the hand at the visor until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed. If mounted he salutes with the right hand. Officers are saluted whether in uniform or not.

An enlisted man armed with the saber and out of ranks, salutes all officers with the saber, if drawn, otherwise he salutes with the hand. If on foot and armed with the rifle or carbine he makes the rifle or carbine salute six paces before passing the officer, holding the hand at the shoulder until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed. A mounted soldier dismounts before addressing an officer not mounted.

A noncommissioned officer or private in command of a detachment without arms salutes all officers with the hand. If the detachment be on foot and armed with the rifle or carbine, he makes the rifle or carbine salute; if armed with the saber and the saber is drawn, he salutes with it.

An enlisted man if seated and not at work, rises on the approach of an officer, faces towards him and salutes. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place, or on the same ground, such compliment need not be repeated.

Soldiers actually at work do not cease work to salute an officer unless addressed by him. Officers should avoid addressing men at work unless it is absolutely necessary, and then only after cautioning them not to rise. This will prevent loss of time, and in the case of a soldier at work upon his piece or equipments, or when similarly engaged, will often prevent great inconvenience.

An enlisted man makes the prescribed salute with the weapon he is armed with, or if unarmed, whether covered or uncovered, with the hand, before addressing an officer. He also makes the same salute after receiving a reply. This, however, does not apply to noncommissioned staff officers or other men doing clerical work, or similarly employed indoors.

Indoors, an unarmed enlisted man uncovers and stands at attention upon the approach of an officer; he does not salute unless he addresses, or is addressed by the officer. If armed he salutes as heretofore prescribed, without uncovering.

When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers, the word *Attention* is given by someone who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing in the position of the soldier, until the officer leaves the room.

A soldier in a tent need not notice an officer passing; but if the soldier is in the front or opening of the tent and unoccupied, he should step out and salute, unless it is evident that the officer intends to enter, in which case the soldier rises and acts as already described.

TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN—MOVEMENTS BY WATER.

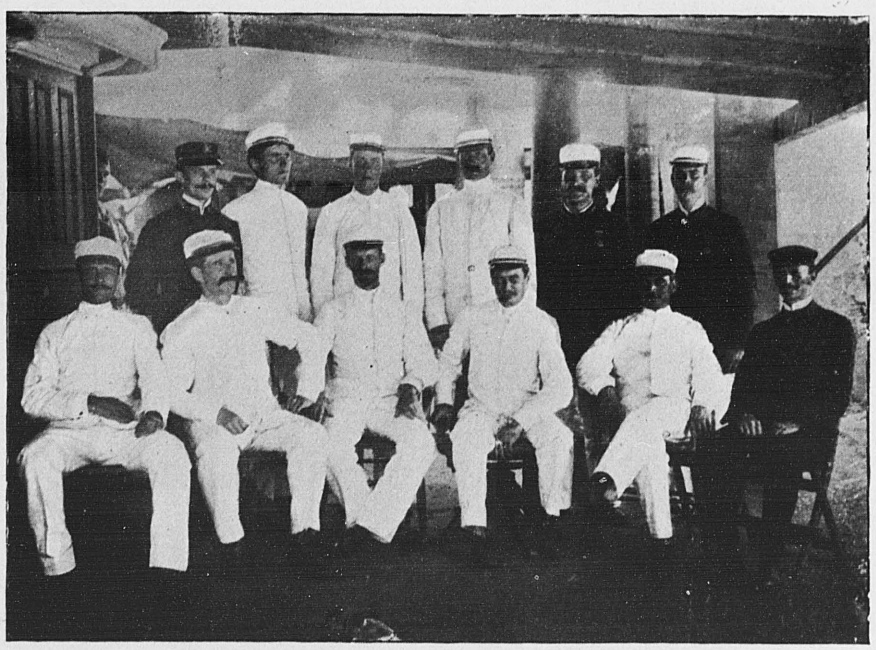
MILITARY commanders charged with the embarkation of troops, and officers of the Quartermaster's Department intrusted with the selection of transports, will see that the vessels employed are entirely seaworthy and proper for such service, and that suitable arrangements are made in them for the health and comfort of the troops.

If, in the opinion of the officer commanding the troops to be embarked, the vessel is not proper or suitably arranged, the officer charged with the embarkation shall cause her to be inspected by competent and experienced persons.

In inspecting water transportation for troops, the inspector must be governed by circumstances and necessities, but not to the extent of endangering life. Ordinarily, and especially in voyages of any length, vessels which would furnish reasonable comfort to passengers must be provided. If there be anything to indicate necessity for a critical inspection, the services of an expert will be employed.

The inspector will call for the written contract, if there be one, and see that its stipulations are complied with. He will report whether the vessel is adapted to the purpose and voyage designed, or in what particular, if any, she may be defective, and whether any repairs or alterations are necessary before sailing.

The inspector will ascertain how the vessel is rated at the underwriters, the apparent age of the hull and machinery, and their existing condition. He will inquire when the vessel was last in dock, the condition of the engines and boilers, and ascertain when they were put in. He will examine whether the pumping machinery, outfit of tackle, spare spars, etc., are sufficient; whether there is ample provision of boats, life-buoys, and spare parts of machinery, and whether there is sufficient deck room for quarters for officers and enlisted men, and will see that the limit of tonnage and passengers prescribed by law is not exceeded. He will see that the vessels' crew is large enough for her proper working, and inquire into the competency of the officers; he will see that the proper instruments of navigation, compasses, etc., are provided. He will report if the chronometers have been rated, and if there is a supply of charts. The distilling apparatus, water tanks, and butts will be examined to see if there is sufficient water for passengers and crew. He will especially inspect the cooking arrangements, see that the vessel is clean, and that the portion occupied by troops is dry and well ventilated.



Mr. Van Dusen Ensign Tucker Ensign Hines Ensign Mitcheson Ensign Russell Mr. Taylor
Lieut. Rodgers Lieut. Com. Breed Com. Brown Dr. Rhein Lieut. Rhoads Commander John S. Muckle

GROUP OF OFFICERS OF PHILADELPHIA DIVISION OF NAVAL RESERVES RETURNING ON ICE BOAT FROM DRILL ON U. S. S. MAINE

To secure and preserve discipline, provide against disaster from the elements, or attack by the enemy, the senior officer in the military service, present upon any transport, will assume command of the troops (unless he finds, on going on board, a commander already designated by proper authority), and he will take all necessary measures to put his command into the best state of efficiency to meet any emergency, and will enforce an observance of the requirements of the following paragraphs:

At the earliest moment after the embarkation, the troops will be inspected, organized into detachments or companies, officers and quarters being assigned to each organization. So far as practicable the men of each company will be assigned to the same part of the vessel, and squads to contiguous berths.

Arms will be so placed, if there be no racks, as to be secure from injury, and enable the men to reach them promptly. Ammunition and cartridge boxes will be secured from fire; reserve ammunition to be reported to the master of the transport, with request that he designate a safe place of deposit.

No officer will quit the ship without the permission of the officer commanding on board.

The guard will be proportioned according to the number of sentinels required. At sea, the guards will mount with side arms only. Sentinels will be kept near the fires, with buckets of water at hand, promptly to extinguish them if necessary. Smoking will not be allowed between decks or in the cabins; nor shall lights be permitted between decks, except such ship lanterns as the master of the transport may direct, or those carried by the officer of the guard in the execution of his duty.

The commanding officer will make arrangements, in concert with the master of the vessel, for calling the troops to quarters, so that in case of alarm on account of storm or fire, or the approach of an enemy, every man may repair promptly to his station; but he will take care not to crowd the deck. The troops not required at the guns or to assist the sailors, and those who can not be advantageously employed with small arms, will be formed as a reserve between decks.

All the troops will turn out for inspection at a prescribed hour in the morning without arms (in warm weather without shoes or stockings), when every individual will be clean—his hands, face and feet washed and his hair combed. The same personal inspection will be repeated thirty minutes before sunset. The cooks may be exempted from one of these daily inspections if necessary.

Officers will enforce cleanliness. The weather permitting, bedding will be brought on deck every morning for airing. In harbor, where there is no danger from sharks, the men may bathe, but not more than 10 at a time, and attended by a boat.

Between decks will not be washed oftener than once a week, and only when the weather is fine. The boards of the lower berth will be removed once or twice a week to remove the straw. Under the direction of the surgeon and the officer of the day, frequent fumigations will be performed between decks.

During voyages in hot weather, the master of the vessel will be required to provide wind-sails, which will be constantly hung up, and frequently examined, to see that they draw well and are not obstructed.

During cooking hours, officers of companies visit the galley, and see that the food is properly prepared. The coppers and other cooking utensils will be regularly washed, both before and after use, and frequently scoured.

The bedding will be replaced in the berths at sunset, or at an earlier hour when there is prospect of bad weather. At taps every man not on duty will be in his berth. To insure the execution of this regulation, the officer of the day will inspect between decks.

Lights will be extinguished at taps, except such as are placed under sentinels. The officer of the day will attend to this requirement, and report to the commanding officer. Officers' lights will be extinguished at 10 o'clock, unless special permission be given to continue them for a longer time.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND CITY TROOP

THE Second City Troop has a history that dates back to the Revolution. According to records the Second Troop Philadelphia Cavalry was organized during the war of the Revolution, shortly after the First Troop—now the present City Troop—took the field. The Second Troop acted as a home guard. Washington himself expressed the need of a troop of educated men to act as aide de camps and couriers for him. Accordingly the sons of the most prominent families of the city volunteered for the service and the Second Troop was organized. In view of the fact that the First Troop was called the Philadelphia Light Horse; the second Troop adopted the name of Philadelphia Light Dragoons, a name which no doubt will still be held by the present reorganization and adopted as their own.

Research into the manuscript in the rooms of the Historical Society developed the fact that the Light Dragoons dated back before revolutionary times, being probably a survival of the "Independent Troop of Horse of Philadelphia City," which was organized in 1756 and served in the French and Indian war. This fact was proven by the presence of many of the names of the Independence Horse on the muster roll of the Light Dragoons.

The first complete muster roll of the Light Dragoons was dated 1777. According to that roll Owen Farris was the first captain, David Snyder was lieutenant, Casper Dull "cornet," and among the members appear such names as Robert Hopkins, Edward Duffield, Andrew and Isaac Keen, Isaac Humphreys, David Davis, Griffith Jones and Josiah Matlock.

On the Fourth of July, 1788, the occasion of great rejoicing evidenced by the Federal procession through the city, the Light Dragoons acted as the escort of Richard Bache. In that parade the First Troop headed the line. On April 20, 1789, the Light Dragoons changed their name to the "Second Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse." At that time they acted as escort to General Washington, then President-elect. After Captain Bingham, the next to become captain was Abraham Singer, a prominent wealthy merchant of Philadelphia. Under his leadership the troop, in 1794, marched westward to quell the whisky insurrection.

Upon the breaking out of the war of 1812 some of the companies of the regiment were in doubt as to the advisability of their going into the service of the United States. The Second Troop, commanded by Captain William Rawle, Jr., volunteered, however, and was accepted. There is on record, therefore, the muster "roll of Captain William Rawle, Jr., Second Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry in the service of the United States." The men were mustered in near Camp Dupont, on October 2, 1814.

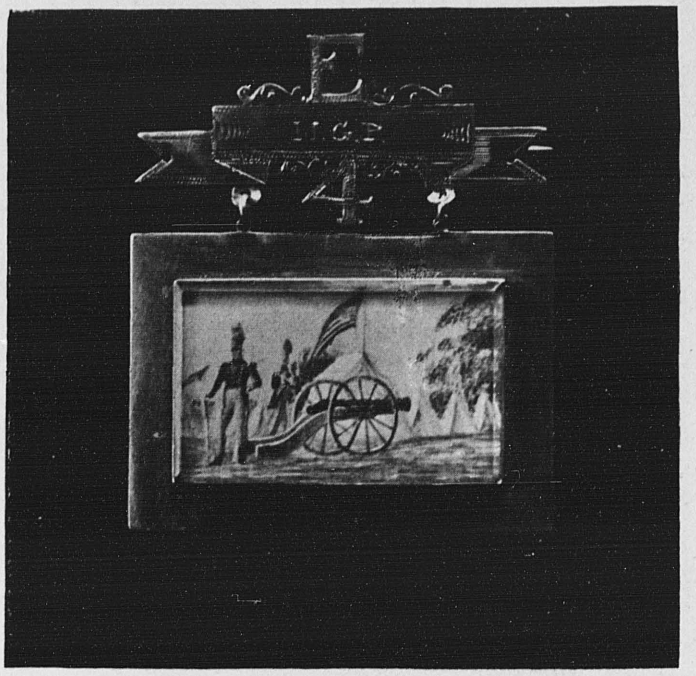
After Captain Rawle, Jr., the first lieutenant, John Morin Scott, became the leader of the Second City Troop. He was also Mayor of Philadelphia from 1841 to 1844.

After its return from serving the government the troop continued in active drill. When Lafayette visited this country, in 1824, it joined with the First Troop as his escort. It was frequently called out to suppress disorder, and in this capacity helped to put down the "native American riots." There was a continuous organization from the revolution until 1858 when the death of their former valiant captain of the war of 1812 occurred. From that time the troop slowly disbanded, although two captains follow—Joseph B. McKean and Captain Price.

"THE PRESIDENT'S OWN"

OFFICERS have been named for the regiment of provisional troops organized in Canton, O. to be known as "The President's Own."

The regiment is composed of more than six hundred volunteers, including some of the best young men of the city. All of the selections of staff officers are subject to the approval of Governor Bushnell. All the officers have had military training. Harry Frease, who commanded Company I, of the Eighth Ohio National Guard, is named as colonel. He was commander of the Canton Troop that did service in leading the McKinley delegations about the city. James McKinley, nephew of the President, is sergeant. The Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has volunteered to be chaplain.



"BEST SHOT" MEDAL.

THE above is a reproduction of the "Best Shot" Medal of Company C, 4th Regiment N. G. P., and has quite an interesting history. The painting on the medal is covered with French plate glass one-eighth of an inch thick, the whole incased in a solid gold frame one-quarter of an inch wide. On the back is the following inscription:

Camp DeKalb, Pottsville,
August 16, 1843,
Best Shot.

The Hamburg Artillery Company, organized early in the '30's, won the medal in a contest shot at Pottsville, August 6, 1843, between the Reading, Minersville and Hamburg Companies. The range being 500 yards.

The company at this time was commanded by Captain John F. Reeser and afterward by Benneville Derr, who, when the war broke, was entrusted with the medal. The company not being able to muster the required number was refused muster as a whole.

On April 13th, 1875, Company E, 4th Reg't, was organized and mustered with 100 men under Captain Ed. F. Smith. Upon its organization Captain Derr or the Old Hamburg Artillery presented the medal to Captain Smith as a "Best Shot" medal to be competed for annually and to be worn by the man making the best score during the year. This practice has been kept up to the present time. Sergeant M. L. Machamer is now wearing the medal having made the best score during the last season.

First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Gehris of Company E, 4th Infantry, whose portrait appears on opposite page, is the second senior of his rank in the State, having a long and faithful service to his credit. He enlisted September 14th, 1875, promoted Corporal October 15, 1878, Sergeant May 5th, 1879, commissioned First Lieutenant April 30th, 1883, re-elected July 2nd, 1888, and June 29th, 1893.

MACHINE GUNS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the power of machine guns is universally recognized, the manner of using them and the occasions on which they should be employed remains an unsolved question, and the machine guns seem to be a practical outcast which each arm of the service would impose upon some other. Machine guns did not appear in any of the grand maneuvers last year excepting those of England, where they certainly were placed at high valuation, as we are informed that on the 7th of September an Infantry Company, supported by the fire of a machine gun, checked the advance of an Infantry Brigade. It would be interesting, if not valuable, if we would ascertain the grounds on which the umpire made his decision.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Having given the command "At Ease," what command do you give to reform your line?

Give the command, Squad, Attention, when the men again take the position of the soldier.

How do you execute Parade, Rest, when not armed?

Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear; clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, the left hand uppermost, the left thumb clasped by thumb and forefinger of the right hand and preserve silence.

Should a company be dismissed from line or column?

They should be dismissed from line only.

How do you execute right or left face?

By slightly raising the right heel and left toe, then turning on the left heel, assisted by the ball of right foot.

How do you execute About, Face?

By slightly raising the left heel and right toe, then turn on right heel, assisted by the left foot; having faced about, replace the left foot beside the right.

How many motions are there in the Hand Salute?

Two, one up and one down.

Can you render Hand Salute when uncovered?

Yes, by carrying the hand directly above the eye.

How many setting up exercises are there and how are they divided?

There are 17 exercises—arm, hand, trunk, leg and foot.

Of what benefit are the setting up exercises?

When properly used they serve to keep the muscles supple.

If while using these exercises the command Halt is given before an exercise is completed, do you complete the exercise, and then come to a Halt, or do you Halt immediately?

You Halt immediately.

Give the length and cadence of full step in quick time.

Full step, 30 inches; cadence, 120 steps per minute.

At the command Forward, what do you do?

At the command Forward, throw the weight of the body on the right leg, without bending the left knee.

Give the length and cadence of the full step in double time.

Full step in double time, 36 inches; cadence, 180 steps per minute.

In marking time, how far do you advance the feet?

Advance each foot about half its length.

Give the length of short step in quick and in double time.

The short step is 15 inches in quick time, and 18 inches in double time.

Give the length of side step.

The length of side step is 12 inches.

Can side step be executed in double time?

No; it can be executed only in quick time.

Give the length of back step.

The length of back step is 15 inches, and cannot be executed in double time.

Can you mark time from the back step?

The short step, side step and back step may be executed from mark time and conversely.

At the command Fall In, when armed, what positions do the men take?

The men Fall In with the pieces at order arms.

What is the general rule to prevent accidents when armed?

Whenever the men are first formed and just before being dismissed, the command Open Chamber will be given, to see that the pieces are not loaded.

What movements are not executed in accordance with the cadence?

Movements relative to cartridge, fixing and unfixing bayonets, adjusting sights and breaking and forming stacks are not executed according to the cadence.

BENJAMIN F. GEHRIS
FIRST LIEUTENANT CO. E, FOURTH REGIMENT

We are receiving many kind expressions from the officers of the State as well as the States of Maryland and Delaware, and it seems as if the worth of the Journal is being felt in the several organizations.

We take pleasure in quoting a few recently received: Captain Charles S. W. Jones, of the Sheridan Troop states that "the Journal is neat and interesting and sincerely hopes that it will succeed."

Captain Artemus W. Deane, of the First Infantry appreciates the value of the sheet to the extent of issuing a Company Order requesting the men to carefully study its contents and kindly subscribed for fifty-five copies.

Lieutenant Baird Halberstadt says, "I most earnestly desire to see this Journal a success. It is really a long felt want."

General Thomas J. Stewart says the articles in the Journal are so interesting and instructive and the illustrations so fine that he intends having them bound. This can be done at a very nominal cost, and as many of the illustrations are difficult to secure it would be wise for every subscriber to take the same view as General Stewart.

Captain Thomas G. Forwood, of Company D, First Maryland Regiment, states: "It affords me much pleasure to such an interesting Journal as Our State Army and Navy.

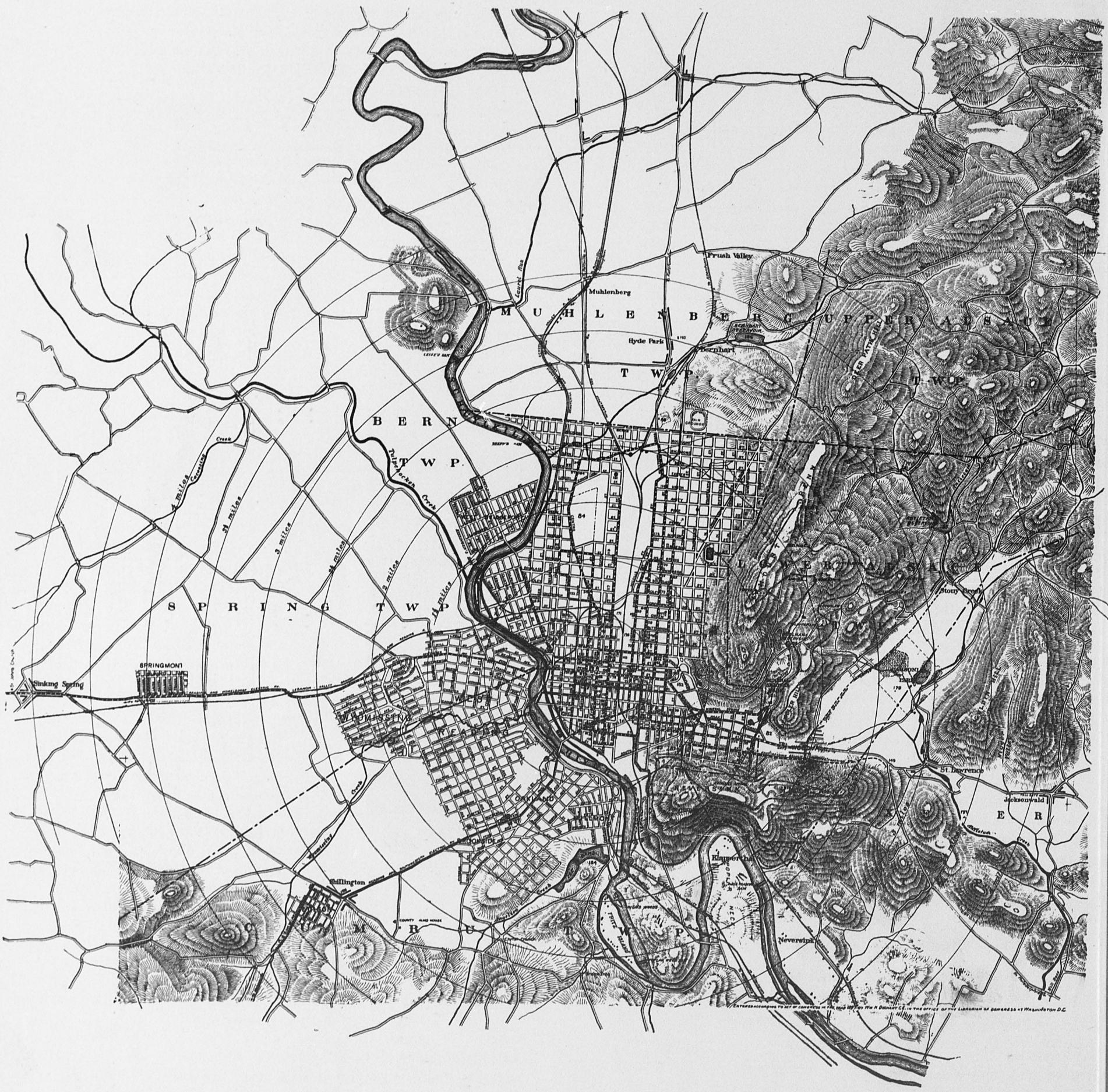
"The February number of Our State Army and Navy now the recognized organ of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, is just out, and I have derived great pleasure and instruction from a perusal of its interesting contents.

Pictorially, as well as editorially, it is a superb number. The frontispiece shows a portrait of Adjutant General life-like, and there are many other very fine illustrations, including one of the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory, N. G. N. Y., of Brooklyn. The leading article is a well-written history of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, from the pen of Col. C. Bow, Dougherty, then there are articles on the "School of the Soldier," and "Rank and Command in the N. G. P." A manual of physical drill with illustrations, and the always useful Roster of the Guard of the State.

The publication is doing a vast deal of good as an instructor of the citizen soldiers, and Captain Hendler is to be congratulated on the marked improvement which the February number shows over the previous issue.—*The Philadelphia Item.*

Surgeon-General Louis W. Read says that "the Journal is the finest of the kind that has ever been issued in the interest of the citizen soldier, and it deserves the support of every officer in the State.

We beg to recommend very earnestly to both officers and men Our State Army and Navy, as we intend that it shall be conducted on the lines of conservative progress which alone leads to permanent success.


MUHLENBERG TWP
BERN TWP.
SPRING TWP
UPPER ALSACE TWP
LOWER ALSACE TWP
Muhlenberg
Hyde Park
Bernhart
Prush Valley
Springmont
Sinking Spring
Shillington
Oakbrook
Neversink
Stony Creek
St. Lawrence
Jacksonvald
Tulpehocken Creek
Cacoosing Creek
Antietam Creek
Allegheny Reservoir
Kutztown Road
Penn Avenue
Lancaster Pike
Perkiomen Valley
Reading Railroad
Lebanon Valley Railroad
Schuylkill River
Maiden Creek
Ontelaunee Creek
Bernhart Creek
Plum Creek
Willow Creek
Rattlesnake Run
Bieber's Run
Leiby's Run
Hain's Run
Rieff's Run
Bernhart Reservoir
Ridge Road
Old Swede Road
Old Kutztown Road
Old Lancaster Road
Old Penn Road
Old Reading Road
Old Wilson Road
Old Hamburg Road
Old Boyertown Road
Old Bernville Road
Old Shillington Road
Old Sinking Spring Road
Old Tulpehocken Road
Old Womelsdorf Road
Old Limekiln Road
Old Mill Road
Old Ridge Road
Old Stony Creek Road
Old Jacksonvald Road
Old Neversink Road
Old Rattlesnake Run Road
Old Bieber's Run Road
Old Leiby's Run Road
Old Hain's Run Road
Old Rieff's Run Road
Old Bernhart Reservoir Road
Old Hyde Park Road
Old Muhlenberg Road
Old Prush Valley Road
Old Springmont Road
Old Sinking Spring Road
Old Shillington Road
Old Oakbrook Road
Old Neversink Road
Old Stony Creek Road
Old Jacksonvald Road
Old St. Lawrence Road
Old Bernhart

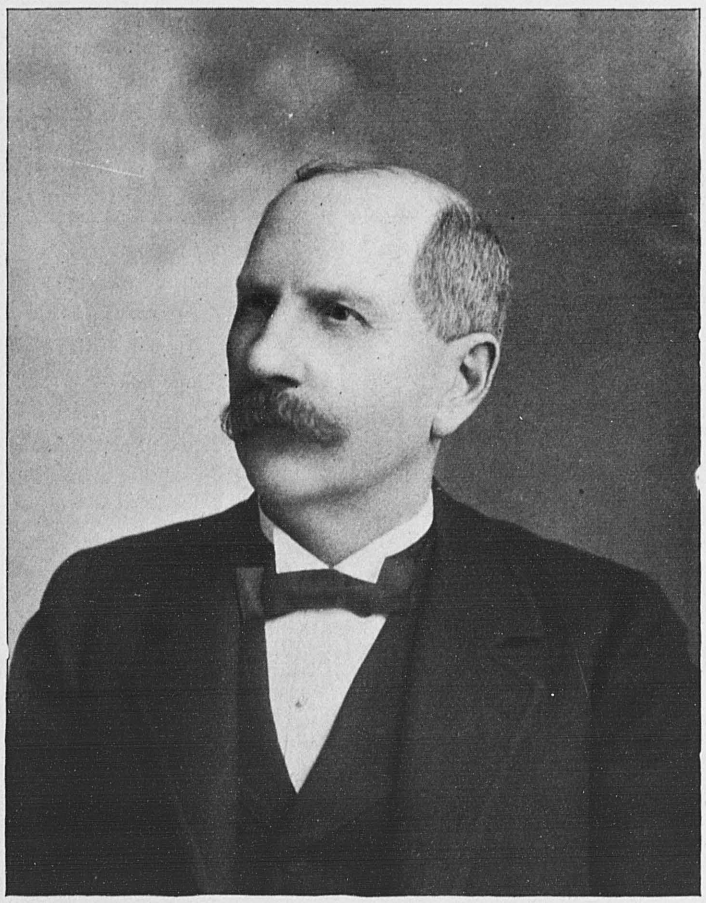
THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF THE CITY OF READING

OUR progressive City of Reading, third largest in the State, will hold its Sesqui-Centennial June 5 to 12 inclusive.

The celebration was conceived at a Board of Trade banquet, when the President of the Executive Committee, Mr. James P. Sellers, suggested that the matter be taken up, and immediately thereafter a meeting was called which brought out a large gathering of public spirited citizens and leading business men. The following Executive Committee was named at this meeting: President James P. Sellers, Vice-President Howard L. Boas, Secretary Eugene P. Stofer, Captain Thomas P. Merritt, C. K. Whitner, W. Morris Deisher, Amos K. Kline, J. George Hintz, Samuel D. Dibert, Israel S. Fry, William Templin, Jacob B. Stout, John D. Mishler, John E. Harbster, Jenkin Hill, John B. Raser, Harvey J. Fueller, Captain Philip Bissinger, Captain Jacob Weidel, John R. Miller, Jeremiah G. Mohn, William H. Luden, deB. Randolph Keim, Louis Heilbron, Harry G. Johnson, Captain George F. Baer, John R. Mast, Milton H. Schnader, Charles E. Leippe, J. K. Righter, Oscar B. Wetherhold, Jerome L. Boyer, Henry M. Keim, Peter D. Wanner, Harry L. Hoffman, John E. Spears, M. Brayton McKnight, Charles H. Armour, John H. Kepperman, J. Lew Rake, Israel S. Cleaver, General David McM. Gregg, Ebenezer Mackey, Charles J. Wilson, C. Raymond Heintzman, Captain Samuel Willits.

On the Lord's Day, services in all the churches will be held with services appropriate to the occasion. In the afternoon, from three to five, the leading bands will give sacred concerts.

On Monday, June 6th, will be Citizens day, a public reception will be held at the Academy of Music, when it is expected that President McKinley and Cabinet, Governor Hastings and his Staff, with other Military Officials, Pennsylvania officials, U. S. Senators and distinguished men of National reputation, as well as Mayors of many cities will attend. General illumination in the evening.



PRESIDENT JAMES P. SELLERS
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 7th, Women's and Children's Day, reception at the Academy of Music in the morning and parade of school children in the afternoon. In the evening, open-air concert 350 voices and 100 musicians.

Wednesday, 8th, will be termed Firemen's Day, when our noble volunteers will make a grand display.

Thursday, June 9th, Industrial Day for Our Greater Reading.

Friday, June 10th, Equestrian and Bicycle Day,—Cavalcade and Corso.

Saturday, June 11th, Everybody's Day. Morning (Market before daylight). Afternoon—Regatta and serenata on the Schuylkill River.

Full particulars will be given in our next issue.

RECENT ORDERS, N. G. P.

Head Quarters D Company, 1st Regiment Infantry.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1898

ORDERS NO. 2.

I The attention of the enlisted men is called to the following pages of the Journal—OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY, a copy of which is herewith enclosed:

First, on page 11 will be found a Catechism of the School of the Soldier which should be carefully studied.

Second, on page 12 will be found a good description of a physical drill which will be taken up by the Company. Every member should give this page careful study, and using a walking stick or other straight stick or rifle, go through the exercises as far as possible.

Third, page 13 should be carefully read, and re-read to become familiar with the different insignia of rank.

Fourth, page 14 will give some good points on rifle shooting which should be carefully studied.

II All enlisted men are advised to wear or bring the regulation grey shirt on Friday nights, in order that the blouse may be removed during physical drill and worn during the balance of the drill, belts for trousers should be worn in place of suspenders to give free action to the arms and back.

III Non-Commissioned Officers will be expected to drill recruits and Company in the physical drill.

Adjutant General's Office.

Harrisburg, March 3, 1898

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Edmund N. Carpenter, Inspector of Riflle Practice, Ninth Regiment Infantry by paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 29, series of 1897, is hereby extended to May 1, 1898.

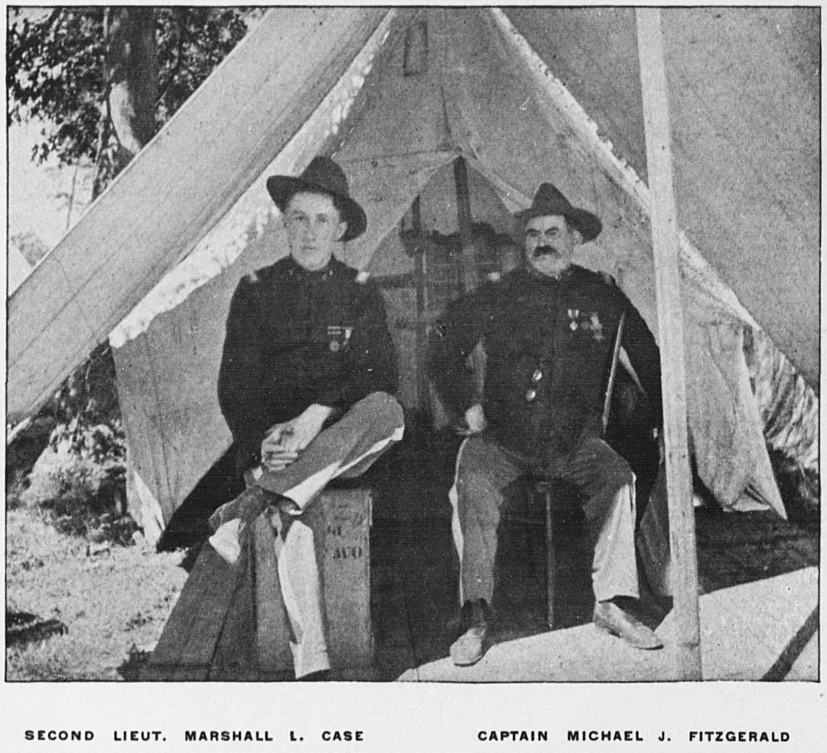
The following named officers having made application and being entitled thereto, are placed on "The Roll of Retired Officers."

Captain David W. Simpson. He was private Company D, Tenth Regiment Infantry, April 10, 1879; First Lieut. Company F, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Sept. 22, 1885; Captain, Sept. 25, 1890; re elected Captain, September 10, 1895, resigned April 13, 1897; Captain, Company H, same regiment, July 12, 1897; resigned October 11, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Jones. He was private Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, May 16, 1871; transferred to Company F, Sixth Regiment Infantry, May 5, 1876; Corporal, July 22, 1881; Sergeant, July 25, 1884; Second Lieutenant, July 12, 1889; First Lieutenant, July 20, 1891; resigned, January 8, 1895; enlisted February 26, 1896, in Company F, Sixth Regiment Infantry; Second Lieutenant, July 18, 1896; resigned January 26, 1898.

Captain Charles L. Peck. Enlisted in Company H, 187th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 7, 1864; discharged August 3, 1865; was also in ninety day's service previous to the invasion of Pennsylvania; enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment Infantry, November 28, 1878; appointed Corporal June, 1879; elected First Lieutenant Company A, Ninth Regiment Infantry, January 14, 1886; re-elected February 21, 1891; Captain, July 20, 1893; resigned January 10, 1898.

First Lieutenant John M. Jones. Enlisted as private in Company C, Ninth Regiment Infantry, September 22, 1882; Corporal, May 9, 1887; Sergeant, December 19, 1887; discharged October 5, 1888. Re-enlisted as



SECOND LIEUT. MARSHALL L. CASE CAPTAIN MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD
COMPANY H, FOURTH REGIMENT, LEBANON, PA.

private February 8, 1889; Corporal, January 6, 1890; Second Lieutenant, February 1, 1892; First Lieutenant, May 13, 1895; resigned Feb. 5, 1898.

Headquarters Third Regiment Infantry.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1898

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

In compliance with G. O., No. 21, C. S. Headquarters First Brigade, N. G. P., and in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 10, Military Code of Pennsylvania, the Company Officers of this Regiment will assemble in the Armory, at 8.30 P. M., on Friday, March 18, 1898, to hold an election for Lieutenant-Colonel vice Leander C. Hall, resigned, and for Major vice Edward D. Ellis, resigned, and such vacancy as may occur.

Headquarters Thirteenth Regiment Infantry.

Scranton, Pa., March 15, 1898

REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 3.

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Rees Watkins is hereby appointed First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice on the regimental staff, vice Herbert B. Cox resigned.

RECENT ORDERS, N. G. N. J.

Office of Adjutant General.

Trenton, January 11, 1898

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

Upon the recommendation of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, so much of General Orders No. 5, from this office, dated May 4, 1897, as pertains to badges is hereby amended to read as follows:

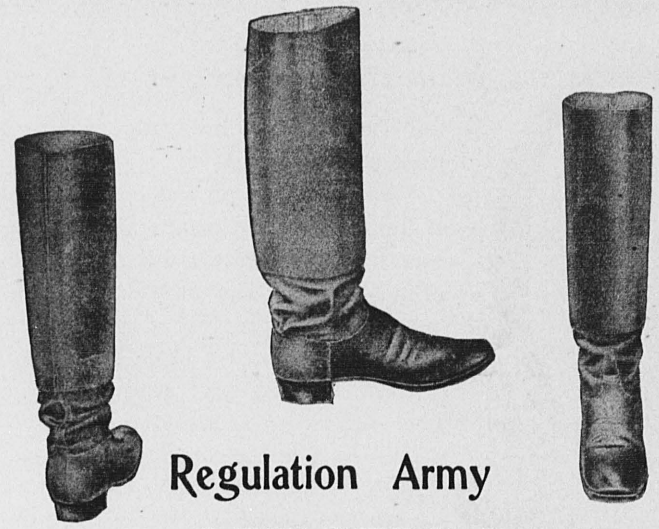
BADGES.

Those qualifying as Marksmen will receive a bronze bar with a medallion pendant. On the second and on subsequent qualifications the bar will be exchanged for one with a number on it corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Those qualifying as Sharpshooters will receive a silver bar, to be worn under the Marksman's bar. For subsequent qualification the bar will be exchanged for one with a number on it corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Those qualifying as Experts will receive a gold bar, to be worn under the Marksman's and Sharpshooter's bars. For subsequent qualifications the bar will be exchanged for one with a number on it corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Mounted troops, on making the necessary qualifications with the pistol, will receive a bronze medal for the first qualification, and for subsequent



qualifications, a bronze figure pendant, corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Retired Officers will be given the above badges and bars on qualifying in the respective classes.

All badges and bars of soldiers qualifying during the season must be turned in to the Inspector General of Rifle Practice before November first of each year in order to obtain new bars. The Inspector General of Rifle Practice will, immediately at the close of the season's practice, advise each Company Commandant of the names of the soldiers of his company qualifying during the season.

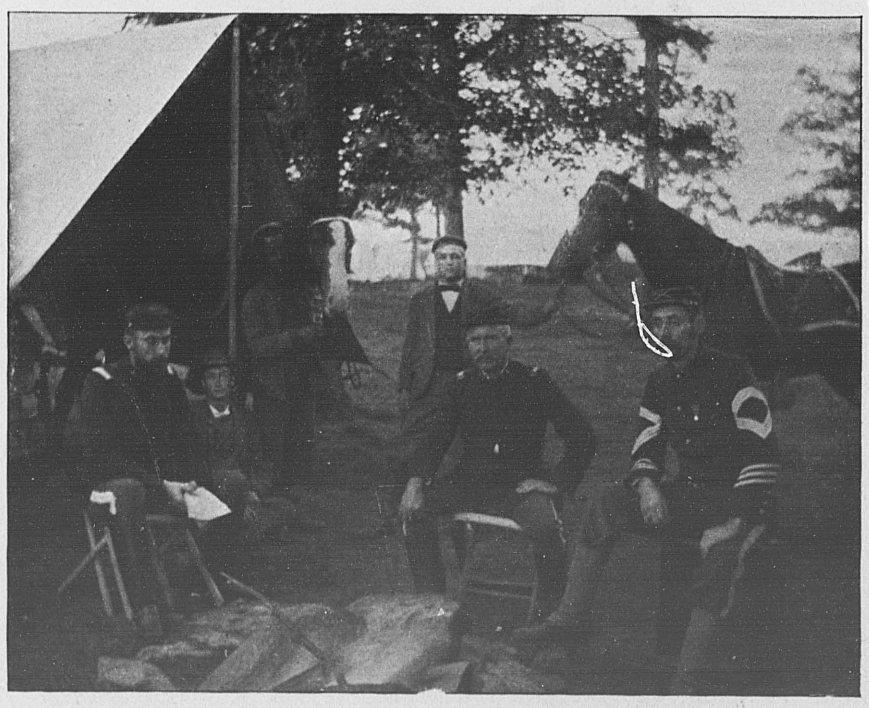
In the future, a soldier who has been honorably discharged from the National Guard, and who re-enlists, will not lose his standing because of non-qualification during his absence.

Trenton, March 11, 1898

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

By resolution of the State Military Board, approved by the Commander-in-Chief, so much of General Orders No. 25, from this office, dated December 31, 1895, as prescribes top boots for officers, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Top Boots.—When on mounted duty, all mounted officers shall wear top boots as a part of the regulation uniform.



DR. MORRIS F. CAWLEY MAJOR JOHN P. EARNEST
FOURTH REGIMENT

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND

ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,

MARCH 1, 1898.

ORGANIZATION.

DIVISION, N. G. P.
- First Brigade,
- Second Brigade,
- Third Brigade, and
- State Naval Militia.

FIRST BRIGADE.
- First Regiment Infantry,
- Second Regiment Infantry.
- Third Regiment Infantry.
- Sixth Regiment Infantry.
- State Fencibles Battalion Infantry,
- Gray Invincibles Infantry,
- Battery A, and
- First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE.
- Fifth Regiment Infantry,
- Tenth Regiment Infantry,
- Fourteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Fifteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Sixteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Eighteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Battery B, and
- Sheridan Troop.

THIRD BRIGADE.
- Fourth Regiment Infantry.
- Eighth Regiment Infantry,
- Ninth Regiment Infantry,
- Twelfth Regiment Infantry,
- Thirteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Battery C, and
- Governor's Troop.

STATE NAVAL MILITIA.
- First Battalion.

Commissioned officers,	689
Enlisted men,	8,016
Aggregate,	8,705

ROSTER.

GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Daniel H. Hastings	Harrisburg, Pa.
Brigadier General and Adjutant General	Thomas J. Stewart	Harrisburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General	Wilbur Fisk Reeder	Bellefonte, Pa.
Colonel and Inspector General	Edward Morrell	S. W. cor. Fifteenth and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Colonel and Judge Advocate General	B. Frank Eshleman	Lancaster, Pa.
Colonel and Quartermaster General	Albert J. Logan	No. 119 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General	Thomas Potter, Jr.	522 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Colonel and Commissary General	Ezra H. Ripple	Scranton, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General	Lloyd B. Huff	Greensburg, Pa.
Colonel and Surgeon General	Louis W. Read	Norristown, Pa.
Colonel and General Inspector of Rifle Practice	Asher Miner	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Colonel and Chief-of-Artillery	Sheldon Potter	Philadelphia, Pa.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Lieutenant Colonel	Henry H. Kuhn	Johnstown, Pa.
" "	Henry Hall	"Times" office, Pittsburg, Pa.
" "	Millard Hunsicker	Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
" "	William Fred. Reynolds	Bellefonte, Pa.
" "	James M. Reid	Connellsville, Pa.
" "	Robert B. Baker	Care Sterling Coal Co., 29 Broadway, New York City
" "	George Nox McCain	4008 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
" "	Harry C. Trexler	Allentown, Pa.
" "	William C. McConnell	Shamokin, Pa.
" "	Sanford Clarence Lewis	Franklin, Pa.
" "	Rollin H. Wilbur	So. Bethlehem, Pa.
" "	Howard A. Davis	Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVISION COMMANDER AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Major General	George R. Snowden	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Adjutant General	William J. Elliott	" " " "
Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector	James A. G. Campbell	" " " "
Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate	Howard L. Calder	Harrisburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster	Charles H. Howell	212 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence	Austin Curtin	Chester Springs, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon-in-Chief	Alex. A. E. McCandless	Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Ordnance Officer	A. Lawrence Wetherill	City Hall, Philadelphia Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Samuel S. Hartranft	" " " "
Major and Aide-de-Camp	Barton D. Evans	Harrisburg, Pa.
" " "	David Lewis	Chester, Pa.
" " "	Harry C. Groome	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Brigadier General	John W. Schall	Norristown, Pa.
Major and Assistant Adjutant General	Henry J. Crump	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major and Inspector	Frank G. Sweeney	Chester, Pa.
Major and Judge Advocate	(Vacancy)	
Major and Quartermaster	David S. B. Chew	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major and Commissary of Subsistence	J. Wilkes O'Neil	" " " "
Major and Surgeon	Joseph K. Weaver	Norristown, Pa.
Major and Ordnance Officer	Herbert Cox	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Captain and Aide-de-Camp	George Burton	" " " "
" " "	Charles Speckman	" " " "

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, S. E. cor. Broad and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	Wendell P. Bowman	Armory, S. E. Cor. Broad and Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	J. Lewis Good	" " "
Major	Albert J. Williams	" " "
Major	William S. Allen	
First Lieutenant and Adjutant	Fred. Taylor Pusey	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Frederick P. Koons	" " "
Major and Surgeon	Lawrence S. Smith	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William G. B. Harland	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Joseph Price Tunis	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Harry J. Mehard	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	Samuel D. McConnell	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Augustus Drum Porter	" " "
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	John L. Conaway	" " "
	Company A.	
Captain	Clarence H. Staley	" " "
First lieutenant	William C. Knox	" " "
Second lieutenant	T. Wattson Walker	" " "
	Company B.	
Captain	Charles S. Wood	" " "
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company C.	
Captain	Louis F. Stees	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles C. Allen	" " "
Second lieutenant	Augustus D. Whitney	" " "
	Company D.	
Captain	Artemas W. Deane	" " "
First lieutenant	Thomas B. Thomas	" " "
Second lieutenant	Albert P. McDowell	" " "
	Company E.	
Captain	James Muldoon	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles P. Hunt	" " "
Second lieutenant	Henry Nuss, Jr.	" " "
	Company F.	
Captain	William Brod	" " "
First lieutenant	Henry Earnest Pearson	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy.)	" " "
	Company G.	
Captain	George C. von der Lindt	" " "
First lieutenant	George B. Zane, Jr.	" " "
Second lieutenant	Henry F. Campbell	" " "
	Company H.	
Captain	Eugene J. Kensil	" " "
First lieutenant	David H. DaCosta	" " "
Second lieutenant	Walter M. Hotz	" " "
	Company I.	
Captain	Thomas H. P. Todd	" " "
First lieutenant	Joseph P. Boyd	" " "
Second lieutenant	Carl A. Wetenhall	" " "
	Company K.	
Captain	Walter E. Torr	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles F. Hess	" " "
Second lieutenant	Samuel A. Martin	" " "

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, North Broad near Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	John Biddle Porter	Armory, N. Broad near Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Henry T. Dechert	" " "
Major	Charles H. Worman	" " "
Major	Albert H. Hartung	" " "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	August P. Kunzig	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Charles A. Rutter	" " "
Major and Surgeon	Herman Burgin	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Robert Patterson Robins	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Louis Demme Bauer	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Richard A. Coock	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	(Vacancy)	
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	John Hall Rankin	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Charles S. Campbell	" " "
	Company A	
Captain	John C. Bowen	" " "
First lieutenant	Linden T. Harris	" " "
Second lieutenant	George E. Tracy	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	Francis W. Leng	" " "
First lieutenant	Joseph I. Amey	" " "
Second lieutenant	Boylston J. Lindsay	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	Robert J. Reaney	
First lieutenant	Charles L. Peters	" " "
Second lieutenant	Benjamin A. Peacock	" " "
	Company D	
Captain	Edward S. Williams	" " "
First lieutenant	Harry J. Geissel	" " "
Second lieutenant	Jesse R. Soper	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	Lucien M. Wiler	" " "
First lieutenant	John W. Au Rand	" " "
Second lieutenant	William C. Carpenter	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Frederick W. Recknagle	" " "
First lieutenant	Frank J. Fricker	" " "
Second lieutenant	Walter B. Seeley	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	John T. Hughes	" " "
First lieutenant	Louis J. Ladner	" " "
Second lieutenant	Edward J. Nowlen	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	J. Martin Miller	" " "
First lieutenant	Thomas J. Ross	" " "
Second lieutenant	Harry M. Case	" " "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company I	
Captain	Hamilton D. Turner	Armory, N. Broad near Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Theodore Steinbach	" " "
Second lieutenant	Frank Afflerbach	" " "
	Company K	
Captain	Adolph Hartung	" " "
First lieutenant	John C. Eberle	" " "
Second lieutenant	Charles Gruner	" " "

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, South Broad near Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	Robert Ralston	Armory, S. Broad near Wharton Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	(Vacancy)	" " "
Major	(Vacancy)	" " "
Major	William G. Price, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Benjamin C. Tilghman, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	A. M. Taylor	" " "
Major and Surgeon	Edward Martin	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Robert Grier Le Conte	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Charles M. Machold	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	Leverett Bradley	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Ben Holladay Dorcy	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Albert F. Damon, Jr.	" " "
	Company A	
Captain	Robert A. Cavin	" " "
First lieutenant	George E. Kemp	" " "
Second lieutenant	Samuel A. O'Brien	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	Arthur Littler	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles C. Myers	" " "
Second lieutenant	Henry D. Reiss	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	William H. Pierce	" " "
First lieutenant	William R. Graham	" " "
Second lieutenant	Redmond W. Gallagher	" " "
	Company D	
Captain	(Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant	Theodore R. Lamott	" " "
Second lieutenant	James Hamilton, Jr.	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	Louis Leyman	" " "
First lieutenant	Frank J. Palmer	" " "
Second lieutenant	J. Warren Bauman	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Charles A. Maginniss	" " "
First lieutenant	William Leslie Lamont	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	Caldwell K. Biddle	" " "
First lieutenant	Anthony F. Machold	" " "
Second lieutenant	Oliver Hough	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	Charles J. Hendler	" " "
First lieutenant	Benjamin Brown Osborn	" " "
Second lieutenant	Willard E. Worden	" " "

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Chester, Pa.)

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	Perry M. Washabaugh	Chester, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Henry A. Shenton	Pottstown, Pa.
Major	T. Edward Clyde	Chester, Pa.
Major	Samuel A. Price	" "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Howard C. Price	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Thomas C. Steele	Pottstown, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	William J. Ashenfelter	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	J. M. Bromall Ward	Chester, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	F. Farwell Long	" "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Ernest Claude Goddard	Media, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Philip H. Mowry	Chester, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	W. W. Woodward	West Chester, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	George B. Eyre	Chester, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	William E. Schuyler	Pottstown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles F. Sell	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles F. Gruber	" "
	Company B	
Captain	Daniel H. McDevitt	Chester, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frederick H. Bell	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Samuel Dyer Clyde	" "
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
Second lieutenant	William W. Moss	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Louis R. Walters	Phoenixville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frank M. Crossman	" "
Second lieutenant	William A. Gilbert	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Henry Jacobs	Norristown, Pa.
First lieutenant	James R. Hunsicker	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
	Company G	
Captain	Frank B. Atler	Doylestown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles A. Vandegrift	" "
Second lieutenant	William H. Black	" "
	Company H.	
Captain	Walter Washabaugh	Media, Pa.
First lieutenant	Wilmer C. Tuckerman	" "
Second lieutenant	James C. Henderson, Jr.	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company I	
Captain	Gibbins Gray Cornwall	West Chester, Pa.
First lieutenant	Granville S. Bennett	" " "
Second lieutenant	Herman J. Smith	" " "

STATE FENCIBLES BATTALION INFANTRY.

(Armory, North Broad below Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Major	Thurber T. Brazer	Armory, N. Broad below Race Street Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Charles F. Lumb	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Edward E. Packer	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Chas. Fitzpatrick, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	John T. Duffy	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	Henry A. F. Hoyt	" " "
	Company A	
Captain	Charles H. Rebsher	" " "
First lieutenant	Frederick G. Zeh	" " "
Second lieutenant	John Jackson	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	(Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant	Walter N. Collings	" " "
Second lieutenant	Charles H. Bowers	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	George Christie	" " "
First lieutenant	James L. McBlain	" " "
Second lieutenant	William F. Burton	" " "
	Company D	
Captain	Samuel P. Holmes	" " "
First lieutenant	Leon E. Dagit	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "

GRAY INVINCIBLES INFANTRY.

(Armory, No. 1532 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain	Andrew F. Stevens, Jr.	Armory, No. 1532 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Warren D. Henderson	" " "
Second lieutenant	William H. La Mott	" " "

BATTERY A.

(Armory, North Forty-first and Mantua Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain	Barclay H. Warburton	
First lieutenant	Charles Cresswell	Armory, N. Forty-first and Mantua Avenue, Philadelphia Pa.
First lieutenant	Howard Pancoast	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Archibald G. Thomson	" " "
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Clarence R. Lewis	" " "

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

(Armory, South Twenty-first and Barker Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Captain	John C. Groome	Armory, S. Twenty-first and Barker Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edward Browning	" " "
Second lieutenant	J. Franklin McFadden	" " "
Cornet	Richard Tilghman	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Charles H. Frazier	" " "
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	(Vacancy)	

SECOND BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, Franklin, Pa.)

Brigadier General	John A. Wiley	Franklin, Pa.
Major and Assistant Adjutant General	Charles Miller	" "
Major and Inspector	John P. Penney	Pittsburg, Pa.
Major and Judge Advocate	Jacob Jay Miller	" "
Major and Quartermaster	Edward E. Robbins	Greensburg, Pa.
Major and Commissary of Subsistence	William S. McLain	Pittsburg, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Frank E. Silliman	Erie, Pa.
Major and Ordnance Officer	Frank K. Patterson	Freeport, Pa.
Captain and Aide-de-Camp	John Wilson Elder	Clarion, Pa.
" " "	Thomas J. Keenan, Jr.	Pittsburg, Pa.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Altoona, Pa.)

Colonel	Theodore Burchfield	Altoona, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Rufus C. Elder	Lewistown, Pa.
Major	John P. Kennedy	Blairsville, Pa.
Major	Robert C. McNamara	Bedford, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	John S. Fair	Altoona, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Charles W. Bathhurst	Huntingdon, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Andrew S. Stayer	Altoona, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Albert T. Rutledge	Blairsville, Pa.
First Assistant Surgeon	Robert G. H. Hayes	Bellefonte, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	David M. Caldwell	Indiana, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Joseph F. Hartman	Altoona, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Harry M. Chaney	Huntingdon, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Edgar S. Stayer	Altoona, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	John S. Bare	Huntingdon, Pa.
First lieutenant	John C. Dunkle	" "
Second lieutenant	Emanuel E. Eck	" "
	Company B	
Captain	Hugh Stuart Taylor	Bellefonte, Pa.
First lieutenant	George L. Jackson	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles John Taylor	" "
	Company C	
Captain	John H. West	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry A. Miller	" "
Second lieutenant	David S. Barr	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company D	
Captain	A. Woodward Smith	Blairsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	George W. Wakefield	" "
Second lieutenant	Robert Harry Wiggins	" "
	Company E	
Captain	A. H. Woodward	Clearfield, Pa.
First lieutenant	William P. Kelley	" "
Second lieutenant	John L. Watson	" "
	Company F	
Captain	W. M. Mahan	Indiana, Pa.
First lieutenant	Samuel H. Hughes	" "
Second lieutenant	William F. Elkin	"
	Company G	
Captain	Louis N. Slagle	Lewistown,
First lieutenant	James S. Stackpole	"
Second lieutenant	William P. Schell	"
	Company H	
Captain	J. Swan Taylor	
First lieutenant	George T. Huston	Johnstown, Pa.
Second lieutenant	John Seynor	" "

Tenth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters, Washington, Pa.)

Colonel	Alex. L. Hawkins	Washington Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	James Elder Barnett	" "
Major	Harry C. Cuthbertson	New Brighton, Pa.
Major	Everett Bierer	Uniontown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Harry Barclay Duncan	Washington, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Edward B. McCormick	Greensburg, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	George W. Neff	Masontown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John W. Coffin	Beaver Falls, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Louis P. McCormick	Connellsville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	John F. Pauley	Waynesburg, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Joseph L. Hunter	Fairchance, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Oliver S. Scott	Monongahela City, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Charles C. Crowell	Greensburg, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Gustav Schaaf	Monongahela City, Pa.
First lieutenant	Robert L. Tidball	" " "
Second lieutenant	John A. Ewing	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	H. J. Watson	Beaver Falls, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edwin Howard Carey	New Brighton, Pa.
Second lieutenant	Elmer H. Thomas	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Albert G. Beeson.	Uniontown, Pa.
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
	Company D	
Captain	George A. Munson	Connellsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Sam H. DuShane	" "
Second lieutenant	Alexander Johnston	" "
	Company E	
Captain	James A. Loar	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
First lieutenant	James Harkins	" "
Second lieutenant	John G. Thompson	" "
	Company H	
Captain	Alonzo Miller Porter	Washington, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frank Burson Hawkins	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
	Company I	
Captain	James M. Laird	Greensburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	William S. Finney	" "
Second lieutenant	Richard D. Laird	" "
	Company K	
Captain	Thomas Spencer Crago	Waynesburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	John M. Wiley	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters—Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Colonel	William J. Glenn	Carnegie, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	James L. Graham	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Major	John W. Nesbit	Oakdale, Pa.
Major	William E. Thompson	McKeesport, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Jacob Miller Doolittle	New Kensington, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William K. Gillespie	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Wm. McCandless Johnston	Sewickley, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Karl A. Emmering	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	James Louis Sroles	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Heber McDowell	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Latshaw McGuire	Johnstown, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Alfred C. McCoy	Allegheny, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Florence E. Lea	Carnegie, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Charles C. McLain	Armory, Foot of Diamond Street Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Albert V. Crockston	" " "
Second lieutenant	George B. Shields	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	John F. McLain	" " "
First lieutenant	C. C. Huff	
Second lieutenant	T. Ray McLain	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	John R. McEwen	Oakdale Station, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry J. Nesbit	" " "
Second lieutenant	Elmer E. Fulmer	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	Henry D. Fowler	Armory, Foot of Diamond Street Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frank O. Graham	" " "
Second lieutenant	William Sheehan	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	William S. McKee	" " "
First lieutenant	Joseph A. Irwin	" " "
Second lieutenant	Robert M. Ewing	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	Alpha T. Easton	Armory, Foot of Diamond Street Pittsburgh, Pa.
First lieutenant	Walter L. Wilson	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company I	
Captain	James B. Hamilton	Elizabeth, Pa.
First lieutenant	George W. Wright	" "
Second lieutenant	Frank C. McGinley	" "
	Company K	
Captain	J. Harry Corbett	Carnegie, Pa.
First lieutenant	Henry Couch	
Second lieutenant	John L. Prestley	" "

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters, Greenville, Pa.)

Colonel	William A. Kreps	Greenville, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	William T. Mechling	Butler, Pa.
Major	D. Samuel Crawford	Erie, Pa.
Major	Frank C. Baker	Greenville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Daniel P. Packard	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	A. P. Buckholdt	Grove City, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Salem Heilman	Sharon, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John M. Martin	Grove City, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John W. Wright	Erie, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	John L. Caldwell	Greenville, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Ken. C. Hayes	Meadville, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Thomas C. Armstrong	New Castle, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Louis Goodrich Brown	Franklin, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Ralph B. Sterrett	Erie, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles E. Spencer	" "
Second lieutenant	Henry N. Pundenz	" "
	Company B	
Captain	R. Bruce Gamble	Meadville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Willis R. Vance	
Second lieutenant	Norman Affentranger	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Wallace R. Hunter	Erie, Pa.
First lieutenant	James B. Yard	
Second lieutenant	Percy D. Hyner	
	Company D	
Captain	A. J. Davis	Clarion, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frederick L. Pinks	" "
Second lieutenant	Frank J. Hackett	" "
	Company E	
Captain	Ira McJunkin	Butler, Pa.
First lieutenant	George S. Mechling	" "
Second lieutenant	Albert T. Scott	" "
	Company F	
Captain	John W. Campbell	Grove City, Pa.
First lieutenant	William A. McCoy	" " "
Second lieutenant	Austin W. White	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	Gottlieb F. Fischer	Sharon, Pa.
First lieutenant	John W. Smith	" "
Second lieutenant	George M. Smith	" "
	Company K	
Captain	John H. Martin	Greenville, Pa.
First lieutenant	James Charles Betts	" "
Second lieutenant	J. Walter Carnes	" "

Sixteenth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters, Oil City, Pa.)

Colonel	Willis J. Hulings	Oil City, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	George Collins Rickards	" "
Major	Fred E. Windsor	Warren, Pa.
Major	John M. Reed	Oil City, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	John Russel Robertson	Franklin, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William H. Corrin	" "
Major and Surgeon	James Johnston	Bradford, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	H. W. Thayer	Corry, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William G. Johnston	Titusville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Thomas Conneely	Bradford, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Walter B. Lowry	Corry, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Millard Scheide	Oil City, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Delevan Emery	Bradford, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	John Frederick Austin	Corry, Pa.
First lieutenant	James Turner, Jr.	" "
Second lieutenant	Clyde D. Wilcox	
	Company C	
Captain	Andrew D. Burns	Bradford, Pa.
First lieutenant	William J. Bovaird	" "
Second lieutenant	Lester H. Simons	" "
	Company D	
Captain	David Kilpatrick James	Oil City, Pa.
First lieutenant	Timothy C. Turner	" "
Second lieutenant	James Hasson	" "
	Company E	
Captain	James McElhinney	Coopers'town, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry B. Bradley	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin G. Beaty	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Frank Barr	Franklin, Pa.
First lieutenant	Chris. Emil Johnson	" "
Second lieutenant	Bert E. Shaffer	" "
	Company H	
Captain	Harry Alvin Hall	Ridgway, Pa.
First lieutenant	Alonzo M. Ent	" "
Second lieutenant	Harry Anderson	" "
	Company I	
Captain	De Forest A. Wheelock	Warren, Pa.
First lieutenant	Lewis M. Clark	" "
Second lieutenant	E. Cassius Cook	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company K	
Captain	U. G. Lyons	Titusville, Pa.
First lieutenant	James W. Young	" "
Second lieutenant	Anton Daub	" "

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Colonel	Norman M. Smith	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Frank I. Rutledge	" " "
Major	J. Conrad Kay	" " "
Major	William H. Davis	" " "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	(Vacancy)	
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Lewis A. Anshutz	" " "
Major and Surgeon	C. C. Wiley	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	S. C. Milligan	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Benedict Stewart Rolston	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Thomas J. Reneker	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	John L. Milligan	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Fred. W. Eggers	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Charles Donnelly, Jr.	" " "
	Company A	
Captain	Charles A. Roessing	" "
First lieutenant	William M. Awl	" " "
Second lieutenant	Elmer Heckman	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	James H. Bigger	" " "
First lieutenant	Edward N. Parker	" " "
Second lieutenant	Lee R. Herrington	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	Frank H. Burkhart	" " "
First lieutenant	Andrew Jackson Davis	" " "
Second lieutenant	Edwin Hugh McFall	" " "
	Company D	
Captain	Frank E. Doak	
First lieutenant	Edwin S. Gordon	" " "
Second lieutenant	Everett P. Sleppy	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	George D. Bilderback	" " "
First lieutenant	William J. Callahan	" " "
Second lieutenant	Detmar K. Straub	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Samuel W. Jefferis	" " "
First lieutenant	John B. Reynolds	" " "
Second lieutenant	Dunham Barton	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	John H. Rust	" " "
First lieutenant	Oliver C. Reed	" " "
Second lieutenant	Albert W. Obert	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	Richard W. A. Simmons	" " "
First lieutenant	Sam'l W. McElroy	" " "
Second lieutenant	Harry H. Rowand	" " "

BATTERY B.

(Armory, Forbes and Gist Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Captain	Alfred E. Hunt	Armory, Forbes and Gist Streets Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edward Eichenlaub, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant	Alfred W. Marks	" " "
Second lieutenant	Wilson Cross, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William C. Wallace	Ingram, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Alfred G. Lloyd	Sharpsburg, Pa.

SHERIDAN TROOP.

(Headquarters, Tyrone, Pa.)

Captain	C. S. W. Jones	Tyrone, Pa.
First lieutenant	Thomas M. Fleck	Sinking Valley, Pa.
Second lieutenant	Harry S. Fleck	Tyrone, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John L. Brubaker	Kipple, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Henry A. Gripp	Warrior's Mark, Pa.

THIRD BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, Lebanon, Pa.)

Brigadier General	John P. S. Gobin	Lebanon, Pa.
Major and Assistant Adjutant General	Milton A. Gherst	" "
Major and Inspector	William S. Millar	Scranton, Pa.
Major and Judge Advocate	James W. Oakford	" "
Major and Quartermaster	Henry P. Moyer	Lebanon, Pa.
Major and Commissary of Subsistence	Simon B. Cameron	Rowenna, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	William H. Egle	Harrisburg, Pa.
Major and Ordnance Officer	William P. Clarke	Williamsport, Pa.
Captain and Aide-de-Camp	Abner W. Shultz	Union Deposit, Pa.
" " "	A. Wilson Norris	Harrisburg, Pa.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Marrietta, Pa.)

Colonel	David Brainard Case	Marietta, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Christopher T. O'Neill	Allentown, Pa.
Major	John P. Earnest	Pine Grove, Pa.
Major	William D. Mickley	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Edward B. Eckman	Columbia, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	(Vacancy)	
Major and Surgeon	J. B. Potteiger	Hamburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	George H. Halberstadt	Pottsville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Morris F. Cawley	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Baird Halberstadt	Pottsville, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Thomas C. Billheimer	Gettysburg, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Norman S. Farquhar	Pottsville, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Morris Hoats	Allentown, Pa.

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company A	
Captain	Samuel Willits	Reading, Pa.
First lieutenant	John C. Hintz	" "
Second lieutenant	Edward E. Machamer	" "
	Company B	
Captain	James A. Medlar	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles D. Rhoads	" "
Second lieutenant	Orlando C. Miller	" "
	Company C	
Captain	(Vacancy)	Columbia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edward C. Shannon	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles B. Hollinger	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Charles Spangler	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Evan S. Witemeyer	" "
Second lieutenant	Samuel J. Chubbuck	" "
	Company E	
Captain	John R. Wagner	
First lieutenant	Benjamin F. Gehris	Hamburg, Pa.
Second lieutenant	Calvin D. Baer	" "
	Company F	
Captain	George Dyson	Pottsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	John Bishop	" "
Second lieutenant	George R. Kalback	" "
	Company G	
Captain	James W. Umbenhauer	Pine Grove, Pa.
First lieutenant	William H. Heisler	" " "
Second lieutenant	Horace F. Reber	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	Michael J. FitzGerald	Lebanon, Pa.
First lieutenant	J. M. Shindel	" "
Second lieutenant	Marshall L. Case	" "

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Wrightsville, Pa.)

Colonel	Frank J. Magee	Wrightsville, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Theodore F. Hoffman	Shamokin, Pa.
Major	Edward B. Watts	Carlisle, Pa.
Major	Emil C. Wagner	Girardville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Robert S. Magee	Wrightsville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William F. Richardson	Mahanoy City, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	C. E. Jauss	Harrisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William F. Reilly	Carlisle, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Ralph W. Montelius	Mount Carmel, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Livingston V. Rausch	Mahanoy City, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Daniel Eberly	Abbottstown, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	MacHenry Wilhelm	Girardville, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	William M. Henderson, Jr.	Carlisle, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Adam Garver	York, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles E. Lehman	" "
Second lieutenant	Calvin A. Leidenstricker	" "
	Company B	
Captain	William R. Conrad	Tamaqua, Pa.
First lieutenant	George B. Kline	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles C. Bischoff	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Henry S. Gillespie	Chambersburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Weller E. Stover	" "
Second lieutenant	Thomas Durboraw	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Joseph B. Hutchison	Harrisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Ezekias Laubenstein	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin R. Bergstresser	" "
	Company E	
Captain	Andrew Comrey	Mahanoy City, Pa.
First lieutenant	William D. Harris	
Second lieutenant	J. Irwin Blakeslee, Jr.	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Harry H. Danks	Girardville, Pa.
First lieutenant	John Franklin Barnhard	" "
Second lieutenant	William Lishman	" "
	Company G	
Captain	William G. Speck	Carlisle, Pa.
First lieutenant	D. Edward Brindle	" "
Second lieutenant	William A. Darr	" "
	Company H	
Captain	John Owens	Pottsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Joseph W. Hartzel	" "
Second lieutenant	James W. Hoepstine, Jr.	" "
	Company I.	
Captain	John H. Drenning	Wrightsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry Wallick	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles C. Beecher	" "
	Company K	
Captain	W. H. Holmes	St. Claire, Pa.
First lieutenant	G. Edward Farne	" "
Second lieutenant	John J. Duffy	" "

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Wilkesbarre, Pa.)

Colonel	C. Bow Dougherty	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	George W. Wallace, Jr.	" "
Major	John S. Harding	" "
Major	Fred'k. L. McKee	Plymouth, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	William Sharpe	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	George B. North	" "
Major and Surgeon	William R. Longshore	Hazleton, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Walter S. Stewart	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William G. Weaver	" "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Edmund N. Carpenter	" "
Captain and Chaplain	Walter De Forrest Johnson	" "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	George F. Buss	Pittston, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Robert Sayre Mercur	Wilkesbarre, Pa.

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company A	
Captain	Harry R. Williams	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
First lieutenant	John MacCallum	" "
Second lieutenant	W. Ray Phillips	" "
	Company B	
Captain	Stewart L. Barnes	" "
First lieutenant	James C. Kenny	" "
Second lieutenant	L. D. Stearns	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Erastus G. Gage	Pittston, Pa.
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles S. Colony	" "
	Company D	
Captain	O. Hillard Bell	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edmund D. Camp	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin Hartzell	" "
	Company E	
Captain	D. L. Miers	Parsons, Pa.
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
Second lieutenant	Evan R. Williams	" "
	Company F	
Captain	George Stuart McCleery	Wilkesbarre, Pa
First lieutenant	Harry G. Roat	" "
Second lieutenant	George R. McLean	" "
	Company H	
Captain	John T. Flannery	Pittston, Pa.
First lieutenant	Michael J. Buckley	" "
Second lieutenant	Michael J. Brennen	" "
	Company I	
Captain	Harry W. Pierce	Plymouth, Pa.
First lieutenant	Adnah McDaniel	" "
Second lieutenant	William F. Powell	" "

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Williamsport, Pa.)

Colonel	James B Coryell	Williamsport, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Jacob P. Brooke	Lewisburg, Pa.
Major	William C. King	Williamsport, Pa.
Major	Charles M. Clement	Sunbury, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Frederick A. Snyder	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Orlando L. Nichols	" "
Major and Surgeon	Martin Luther Focht	Lewisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Joseph C. Reifsnyder	Milton, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Waldo W. Hull	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Edward J. Fisher	" "
Captain and Chaplain	(Vacancy)	
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Joseph M. Wolfe	Lewisburg, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Hubert H. Russell	Williamsport, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	William F. Barber	Lewisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	William R. Follmer	" "
Second lieutenant	George Shorkley	" "
	Company B	
Captain	William Sweeley	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant	James K. Rathmell	" "
Second lieutenant	C. W. Heilhecker	" "
	Company C	
Captain	William H. Straub	Milton, Pa.
First lieutenant	B. Budd Cannon	" "
Second lieutenant	Harry W. Chamberlain	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Benjamin H. Updegraff	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant	Willis H. Faber	" "
Second lieutenant	William G. Stair	" "
	Company E	
Captain	John W. Weaver	Sunbury, Pa.
First lieutenant	Samuel E. Elliott	" "
Second lieutenant	Allen B. Wallower	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Charles P. Gearhart	Danville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Rufus King Polk	" "
Second lieutenant	Frank M. Herrington	" "
	Company G	
Captain	Evan Russell	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant	Lee R. McVeagh	" "
Second lieutenant	Edward L. Taylor	" "
	Company H	
Captain	Charles A. Smith	Lock Haven, Pa.
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	
Second lieutenant	Eugene Smith	" " "

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Scranton, Pa.)

Colonel	Henry A. Coursen	Scranton, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Charles C. Mattes	" "
Major	George H. Whitney	Honesdale, Pa.
Major	Fred'k. W. Stillwell	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Louis T. Mattes	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William J. Tracy	" "
Major and Surgeon	William G. Fulton	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Charles R. Parke	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William E. Keller	" "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Herbert B. Cox	" "
Captain and Chaplain	Nicholas F. Stahl	" "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Randolph M. Stratton	" "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Walter A. Wood	Honesdale, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	James O. Dimmick	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	Samuel S. Derman	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin M Gee	" "
	Company B	
Captain	John W. Kambeck	" "
First lieutenant	Elmer E. Berry	" "
Second lieutenant	William C. Scott	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company C	
Captain	Frank Robling, Jr.	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	William A. Raub	" "
Second lieutenant	David W. Davier	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Thos. E. Gillman	" "
First lieutenant	William W. Inglis	" "
Second lieutenant	Arthur R. Foote	" "
	Company E	
Captain	George A. Smith	Honesdale, Pa.
First lieutenant	Wm. L. Dodge	
Second lieutenant	Henry T. Varcoe	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Eugene D. Fellows	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	Henry Page Decker	" "
Second lieutenant	David J. Davis	" "
	Company G	
Captain	Robert James McCausland	Montrose, Pa.
First lieutenant	John C. Harrington	
Second lieutenant	Marcus B. Crisman	" "
	Company H	
Captain	S. Wells Corwin	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	John L. Huff	" "
Second lieutenant	John W. Benjamin	" "

BATTERY C.

(Headquarters, Phœnixville, Pa.)

Captain	George Waters	
First lieutenant	John George Myers	Phoenixville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Francis Marion Bean	" "
Second lieutenant	William Fulmer	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Walter Boardman	Lancaster, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Horace W. Walters	Mount Clare, Pa.

GOVERNOR'S TROOP.

(Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa.)

Captain	Frederick M. Ott	Harrisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles P. Meck	" "
Second lieutenant	John M. Major	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John A. Fritchey	" "
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Edgar C. Hummell	" "

FIRST BATTALION, STATE NAVAL MILITIA.

(Headquarters, U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.)

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Commander	John S. Muckle	U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen St. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer	George Breed	" " "
Lieutenant and Navigator	Courtlandt K. Bolles	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade and Paymaster	Joseph A. Steinmetz	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade and Surgeon	John H. W. Rhein	" " "
Ensign and Assistant Surgeon	William B. Ewing	Old City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Junior Grade and Aide-de-Camp	E. Clinton Rhoads	U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen St. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
	Division A	
Lieutenant	George C. Stout	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	Louis E. Marie	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	Harry Hudson Smith	" " "
Ensign	J. MacGregor Mitcheson	" " "
Ensign	A. Wilson Russell, Jr.	" " "
	Division B	
Lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	William J. Rodgers	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	(Vacancy)	" " "
Ensign	Francis J. Tucker	" " "
Ensign	George M. Heins	" " "
	Division C	
Lieutenant	(Vacancy)	Old City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Junior Grade	(Vacancy)	
Lieutenant Junior Grade	Edwin M. Hukill, Jr.	" " "
Ensign	William D. Crumpton	" " "
Ensign	Robert C. Patterson	" " "

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